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# Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF)

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## Review of DCF National programme amendments for 2015 (the 2013 Annual Report for Bulgaria) & development of the revised DCF Multiannual Programme (STECF-15-01)

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2015

This report was reviewed by the STECF by written procedure in January 2015

Report EUR 27090 EN

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JRC 94538  
EUR 27090 EN  
ISBN 978-92-79-45347-2  
ISSN 1831-9424  
doi:10.2788/191719

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2015

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#### How to cite this report:

Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) – Review of DCF National programme amendments for 2015 (the 2013 Annual Report for Bulgaria) & development of the revised DCF Multiannual Programme (STECF-15-01). 2015. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, EUR27090 EN, JRC 94538, 89 pp.

#### Abstract

The STECF Expert Working Group (EWG 14-18) met in Brussels, Belgium, from the 25th to the 28th of November to: i) assess three amended National Programmes (NP) for 2015; ii) assess the 2013 Annual Report (AR) from Bulgaria which was not ready for evaluation in the previous STECF EWG 14-07 and iii) to provide expertise to the Commission for the preparation of the future EU Multi-annual programme, namely on issues such as: Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), Aquaculture, Availability of Data and Geographical Areas. The Expert Working Group was reviewed by the STECF by written procedure in January 2015.

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## **SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES (STECF)**

### **Review of DCF National programme amendments for 2015 (and the 2013 Annual Report for Bulgaria) & development of the revised DCF Multiannual Programme (STECF-15-01)**

#### **THIS REPORT WAS ISSUED BY WRITTEN PROCEDURE IN JANUARY 2015**

#### **Background**

Data collection currently occurs under the Data Collection Framework (DCF) and the multi-annual Union programme for data collection established thereunder. Member States establish DCF National Programmes in accordance with provisions of the multi-annual Union programme for data collection (Article 4 of Council Regulation 199/2008). Revisions to the DCF 2014-2016 National Programmes for 2015 were submitted by some Member States to the Commission by 31/10/2014 (in accordance with Article 5 of Council Regulation 199/2008).

The EWG was requested to evaluate the proposed amendments to the 2014-2016 National Programmes (NP) for the year 2015 submitted under the Data Collection Framework (Council Regulation (EC) 199/2008) by three Member States, Latvia, United Kingdom and Spain and to determine whether a readoption of the 2014-2016 National Programmes (NP) for the year 2015 was required. For that evaluation, the EWG was requested to use as supporting guidelines the 'Guidelines on amendment of National Programmes 2011-2013 for the year 2013'.

The Bulgarian Annual Report 2013 was not available in time for the STECF EWG14-07 that was dedicated to evaluating the Annual Reports 2013 and data transmission 2013 of Member States. Under the DCF regulation, however, STECF is required to evaluate Member States Annual Reports before they can be approved by the Commission.

Following the agreement on the Basic Regulation on the Common Fisheries Policy (Reg. 1380/2013), which includes Article 25 laying out the key principles for Member States to collect biological, technical, environmental and socio-economic data, the Commission is preparing a proposal for a revision of the Data Collection Framework (Council regulation (EC) No. 199/2008), to be submitted in 2015. This will be followed by a Commission proposal for a revision of the EU Multiannual Programme for data collection once the revised DCF is adopted. Discussions on revision of both the DCF and the EU Multiannual Programme have been ongoing for over two years and the key issues that need to be addressed have been identified and discussed to various extents in STECF expert working groups and other fora. The EWG was requested to provide scientific advice to the Commission regarding four specific issues in order to support the development of Reference Material in preparation for the future EU MAP.

#### **Request to the STECF**

STECF is requested to review the report of the STECF Expert Working Group meeting, evaluate the findings and make any appropriate comments and recommendations.

#### **Observations of the STECF**

STECF observes that the EWG1418 has fully assessed the amendments of the National Programmes (NPs). Among the three MS, only the United Kingdom has proven to contain substantial changes of its revised NP, namely for the sections on the collection of recreational fisheries data and a new methodology to collect

economic data on aquaculture. Additionally, STECF notes that part of the assessment of the UK revised NP for 2015, specifically the section related to the scientific surveys, has been dealt with by the STECF plenary (PLEN-14-03) and therefore is not included here.

STECF observes that this is the first time the NPs have gone through an evaluation process since the roll-over of the NP 2011-2013 for the period 2014-2016. For most NPs, therefore, a significant time lag exists since the NPs have been firstly submitted in 2010, which was based on 2007-2009 data. This means that MS NPs might now be outdated. This first experience helped the EWG to draw some conclusion for the future, particularly on how NPs are to be updated using the reference years for the selection of the metiers to be sampled. In addition, STECF recalls that the roll-over of the NPs was meant to ease the process for MS and the Commission in the transition period before a new DCF regulation will enter into force.

STECF notes that an additional task for the EWG was to review the Bulgarian Annual Report (AR) for 2013 in accordance with Article 7.2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 as this was not possible during the June meeting (EWG 14-07) ; STECF acknowledges the submission of the Bulgarian AR but notes that, even though it has been submitted after the deadline, the current AR still presents some information gaps. Also STECF observes that Bulgaria has failed to perform parts of their NP, specifically the sections related to the collection of biological data and surveys at sea.

Finally, the EWG was also requested to provide scientific advice to the Commission in order to support the development of Reference Material in preparation for the future EU MAP. The STECF observes and acknowledges that the EWG has handled this request in the light of previous STECF reports in order to foster consistency and coherence with previous STECF evaluations.

The four specific points the EWG was requested to provide advice on, were:

### **1. External Waters/RFMO**

With regard to external waters under Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), the EWG was requested to address two main issues: to compare the data covered by the current DCF & NPs with EU obligations regarding scientific data collection under RFMOs, in order to any inconsistencies; to review the list of derogations in current NPs to assess whether any of them contradict international obligations of EU MS under RFMOs.

STECF observes that the supporting material to perform both analyses was provided by the Commission and can be found at <http://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ewg1418>. Additionally, STECF notes that some EU reporting obligations for the purpose of the assessment by RFMOs were to some extent incomplete. This was the case for North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) reporting obligations and the obligations of scientific data provision to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).

Furthermore, a fishing area not covered by any RFMO/RFO is the South West (SW) Atlantic, for which there are some EU regulations related to the protection of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VME) and the EU is an end user of the data collected in this area. Therefore, requirements for data from the SW Atlantic were included in the EWG report.

STECF observes the EWG reviewed the list of derogations in current NPs to assess whether any of them contradict international obligations of EU MS under RFMOs. These derogations were granted to twelve different MSs on data collection directly related with six RFMOs, International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission IOTC, NAFO, Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic CECAF, South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) and General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM).

### **2. Aquaculture**

In order to foster consistency by overcoming several differences between aquaculture data collected under the auspices of the DCF and the Statistical Regulations (e.g. Regulation EC 762/2008), the EWG was requested to develop a single framework for EU data collection on aquaculture. The need for a coherent framework was

highlighted in a Special Report of the European Court of Auditors, “The effectiveness of European Fisheries Fund support for aquaculture”, which identified that production data from Eurostat (based on the Statistical regulation on aquaculture) and the STECF (based on DCF data) are in fact different.

The Statistical legislation prescribes that data on first sale production value and volume are collected; while under the DCF, MS collect data to estimate the economic performance of the EU aquaculture sector.

STECF observes and acknowledges the exhaustive work done by the EWG by providing a scenario considered the most preferable for the collection of aquaculture with details on how to align several specific points, such as the scope of data collection, segmentation, unit of data collection (enterprises vs production units) and calendar vs accountancy year. Additional work and questions were identified that require further analysis, such as data sharing protocols and collection of livestock data. Moreover, STECF notes that data collection on ornamental fish production under the DCF should be properly justified by end-users of these data.

Previous advice from STECF regarding the collection of aquaculture data was considered and the current output is presented in line with earlier advice. In addition, the EWG has also provided a comment on the outcome of the Special Report of the European Court of Auditors.

### **3. Data Availability**

The EWG 14-18 was requested to discuss and report on the recommendation from the DCF Database Feasibility Study (Contract no: MARE/2012/22 – Lot 2 (SI2.656640)) that data should be made available at the most disaggregated level (as opposed to the current fleet segments specified in the EU MAP) to enable end users to aggregate the data to meet all their different needs.

The recommendation in the feasibility study reads as follows: “Primary or at least detailed data should be the basic building block, rather than the present aggregations to fleet segments” (Final Report Part 1, p 140). The most detailed fleet economic data collected under the DCF is annual figures per vessel (except for transversal data which are collected at higher resolution).

STECF notes the EWG has presented a complete picture of the current data availability, from economic, transversal to biological data and has generically described the different features for each of these data groups regarding minimum levels of aggregations and the specific expertise needs for data elaboration. STECF notes that the EWG took also constraints related with data confidentiality into account.

### **4. Geographical areas**

According to EC Regulation 665/2008, which lays down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) 199/2008, and its technical Decision 2008/949/EC, which specify practical aspects for data collection, all actions planned by MS in their national programme shall be presented according to the predefined regions. The EWG was requested to consider the implications of using the definition of geographical areas in the CFP (Article 4.2), as opposed to the current definition under Commission Decision 2010/93/EU (Annex II), in particular regarding the geographic coverage of Regional Coordination Groups (RCGs). STECF notes that the EWG has considered the geographical areas in the CFP, together with the other fishing regions outside Union Waters where European fleets operates, and has suggested the allocations of fishing areas to RCGs in order to secure complete coverage of areas within the DCF.

### **Conclusions and recommendations of the STECF**

The EWG-14-18 addressed completely all terms of reference. STECF endorses the findings and conclusions presented in the EWG 14-18 report and wish to emphasize the following:

1. STECF concludes that regarding the assessment of the revised NPs, only the United Kingdom has proven to have major revisions; therefore there is a need for readoption. However for the future, and due to the possible lack of actuality of the NP as has been identified by the EWG regarding the catch and

effort data and the métier ranking, the Commission is advised to approach the MS concerned regarding the need for a NP update.. The aim should be to ensure an easy and smooth process for the NP updating so to ensure that the necessary changes based on the updated figures are implemented.

2. STECF stresses the need to ensure that the revised DC MAP contains a coherent framework regarding obligations of data collection on the external waters under Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) that will be in line with the Union compromises towards these Regional Organizations.
3. On the single approach to the aquaculture data collection, STECF considers that development made with identifying a framework as a first step into this process. However, STECF considers that that further work is required; namely to fine tune end-user needs particularly for very specific subsectors of aquaculture such as nursering and ornamental fish.
4. On the geographical coverage of the Regional Coordination Meetings and its coherence with the fishing areas identified in the basic regulation, STECF recognized that changing the current definitions of the RCM regional coverage might have implications for the future e.g. CECAF zones 34.1.1, 34.1.2 and 34.2.0 (waters around Madeira and the Canary Islands) are now proposed to be included in the "South Western waters + non EU waters" Region instead of being included in the "Other Region" group. Therefore, this issue must be further elaborated, mainly with regard to the geographical allocation of the Outermost regions for data collection purposes.



## **REPORT TO THE STECF**

### **EXPERT WORKING GROUP ON Review of DCF National programme amendments for 2015 (and the 2013 Annual Report for Bulgaria) & development of the revised DCF Multiannual Programme (EWG-14-18)**

**Brussels, Belgium, 25-28 November 2014**

This report does not necessarily reflect the view of the STECF and the European Commission and in no way anticipates the Commission's future policy in this area



## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The STECF Expert Working Group (EWG 14-18) composed of 17 independent experts, and representatives from DG ESTAT, DG MARE and DG JRC, met in Brussels, Belgium, from the 25th to the 28th of November to: i) assess three amended National Programmes (NP) for 2015; ii) assess the 2013 Annual Report (AR) from Bulgaria which was not ready for evaluation in the previous STECF EWG 14-07 and iii) to provide expertise to the Commission for the preparation of the future EU Multi-annual programme, namely on issues such as: Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), Aquaculture, Availability of Data and Geographical Areas.

The EWG was requested to evaluate the proposed amendments to the 2014-2016 NP for the year 2015 submitted under the Data Collection Framework (Council Regulation (EC) 199/2008) and to determine whether a readoption of the 2014-2016 NP for the year 2015 is required. Latvian and Spanish NP have proven to have only minor changes, therefore without further need for an official readoption. The revised NP from the United Kingdom has been assessed as containing major revisions, namely for the collection of recreational fisheries and a new methodology to collect economic data on aquaculture, therefore it should be subject to an official approval. This evaluation of NP amendments has been the first since the extension of MS NP for 2014-2016 by a rollover of the NP 2011-2013, and therefore this experience has led the group to draw some conclusion for the future, particularly on how NP are to be updated using the reference years, namely for selecting the métiers to be sampled.

The EWG was also requested to review the Bulgarian AR for 2013 in accordance with Article 7.2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 and taking into account the execution of the NP for 2013 and the quality of the data collected by the Member State. The overall evaluation of the Bulgarian execution over 2013 is “**partly**”, meaning an execution of about 10% to 50% of their National Programme. Bulgaria has failed to put in place most tasks planned in their NP, namely for the collection of biological data and research surveys at sea. However, the collection of economic data was implemented and the appropriate data were submitted for the economic data calls in 2014. A detailed evaluation has been performed and is included in annex 2 of the report.

Under the terms of reference on data collection for RFMOs, the group has performed a comparative assessment of the obligations Member States (MS) have towards RFMOs in terms of data provision and has also assessed how coherent the current DCF is on what concerns the provisions for collection of those data. A detailed table (Annex 3) has been prepared showing 1) data reporting obligations under RFMOs, 2) identifying if those data are included in current DCF and/or 3) if data should be considered relevant for the future DCF. Overall, this assessment has shown the presence of some gaps in DCF regarding data needs stemming from international obligations. These gaps essentially relate to the lack of DCF obligation on the collection of data on interaction with by-catch/protected species and on data on fish aggregating devices (FAD).

Also under the same topic, the group was requested to assess the derogations granted to the MS under their DCF NPs for the collection of fisheries data in areas managed by RFMO and the identification of any of these derogations that could be in contradiction to the obligations under RFMOs. A thorough evaluation of the derogations in place was done; the complete list of derogations together with the EWG judgement for each of them on that regard is included in the report. The exercise has shown that most derogation currently in place are not in conflict with data collection obligations under RFMOs, although a few of them are.

For the data collection on the aquaculture sector, the EWG was requested to address the need to eliminate data collection duplication between Statistical legislation on aquaculture (hereafter referred to as the "EUROSTAT" framework) and the DCF and in particular to address concerns raised in a Special Report of the European Court of Auditors, “The effectiveness of European Fisheries Fund

support for aquaculture”<sup>1</sup> that production data from Eurostat (based on the Statistical regulation on aquaculture) and the STECF (based on DCF data) are different. With regard to both data collection frameworks, EUROSTAT and the DCF, the group has thoroughly discussed the two scenarios currently in place to identify differences and overlaps in order to find the best compromise for the future, considering also major information needs from DG MARE. A scenario considered the most preferable has been established (section 5.2.2), and details on how to align the following specific points are given in this report: scope of data collection, segmentation, unit of data collection (enterprises vs production units) and calendar vs accountancy year. Additional questions that deserve further reflexion, such as data sharing protocols and collection of livestock data, were identified. Previous advice from STECF regarding the collection of aquaculture data was duly considered and the current output is presented in line the context of that earlier advice. In addition the EWG has also elaborated a comment on the outcome of the Special Report of the European Court of Auditors.

In view of moving away from the current system of data calls, towards a system where data are made available by Member States for end-users to access, the Commission has requested the EWG to discuss the recommendation from the DCF Database Feasibility Study<sup>2</sup> that data should be made available at the most disaggregated level to enable end-users to aggregate the data to meet all their different needs. The issue was thoroughly discussed, a list of pros and cons on the usage and provision of such detailed data was identified, a generic schema depicting the current flow according to the level of data aggregation was devised and conclusions were drawn. The EWG consider that there is not much room for providing data at higher resolution compared to the current data provisions. The group also concluded that the benefits of supplying more disaggregated data would require the existence of critical knowledge further down in the chain, in order to aggregate and prepare data according to different end-users' needs, which is unlikely to exist given the differences between MS approaches and therefore very specific knowledge being needed. Therefore, the main conclusion is that focus and effort should now be on methodologies, processes and new approaches to process and further process data so the datasets available can be adequately used by different end-users and for different purposes.

Finally, the group was requested to assess the implications of using the definition of geographical areas in the Basic Regulation for the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP, Reg. 1380/2013, Article 4.2), as opposed to the current definition under Commission Decision 2010/93/EU (Annex II), in particular regarding the geographic coverage of Regional Coordination Meetings, RCMs, (in view of identifying the geographic scope of future Regional Coordination Groups, RCGs). A comparison between CFP fishing areas and RCM and current DCF areas was performed and a proposal on the areas that each RCG should cover has been putted forward in the report (section 5.4). Some adjustments have been proposed to the spatial coverage of the regional coordination, mainly for the need to include the international waters. Further advice is also given on the supra regions coverage for the purpose of collecting economic data, namely to accommodate the specific need on the revised CFP regarding the outermost regions.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

The STECF Expert Working Group (EWG 14-18) met in Brussels, Belgium, from the 25th to the 28th of November to: i) assess three amended NP for 2015; ii) assess the 2013 AR from Bulgaria which was not ready for evaluation in the previous STECF EWG 14-07 and iii) to provide expertise to the Commission for the preparation of the future EU Multi-annual programme, namely on issues such: RFMOs, aquaculture, availability of data and geographical areas.

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<sup>1</sup> European Court of Auditors, “The effectiveness of European Fisheries Fund support for aquaculture” ([http://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR14\\_10/QJAB14010ENC.pdf](http://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR14_10/QJAB14010ENC.pdf))

<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/studies/scientific-data-storage/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/studies/scientific-data-storage/index_en.htm)

The work was developed by 17 independent experts, three of those have only attended a part of the meeting; the list of participants is included in section 6. The agenda is included in Annex 1. Tasks to be addressed were split by subgroups and experts were allocated to each sub-group according to their expertise. For each sub-group, a rapporteur was identified who was responsible for presenting the sub-group results.

## **2.1 Terms of Reference for EWG-14-18**

The aims of this EWG are threefold: 1. To evaluate the proposed revisions to the DCF 2014-2016 National Programmes for 2015 in terms of conformity and scientific relevance. 2. To evaluate the Bulgarian 2013 Annual Report 3. To provide expertise for preparation of the future EU Multi-annual programme.

### **Part I: Evaluation of revised DCF National Programmes for 2015**

#### Background

Data collection currently occurs under the Data Collection Framework (DCF)<sup>3</sup> and the multi-annual Union programme for data collection established thereunder.<sup>4</sup>

Member States establish DCF National Programmes in accordance with provisions of the multi-annual Union programme for data collection (*Article 4 of Council Regulation 199/2008*). Revisions to the DCF 2014-2016 National Programmes for 2015 were submitted by some Member States to the Commission by 31/10/2014 (in accordance with *Article 5 of Council Regulation 199/2008*).

#### Tasks for the EWG

To evaluate the proposed amendments to the 2014-2016 National Programmes (NP) for the year 2015 submitted under the Data Collection Framework (Council Regulation (EC) 199/2008) using the '*Guidelines and Procedures*' developed in SGRN 09-03<sup>5</sup> as well as the '*Guidelines on amendment of National Programmes 2011-2013 for the year 2013*' reviewed by EWG 12-08 (these guidelines can apply to the NP2014-2016 also). The evaluation with regard to the latter is to determine whether a readoption of the 2014-2016 National Programmes (NP) for the year 2015 is required. The evaluation will be based on the overarching criteria of conformity and scientific relevance.

### **Part II: Evaluation of the Bulgarian Annual Report 2013**

#### Background

The Bulgarian Annual Report 2013 was not available in time for the STECF EWG14-07 that was dedicated to evaluating the Annual Reports 2013 and data transmission 2013 of Member States. Under the DCF regulation, however, STECF is required to evaluate Member States Annual Reports before they can be approved by the Commission.

#### Tasks for the EWG

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<sup>3</sup> Council Regulation 199/2008 concerning the establishment of a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy and Commission Regulation 665/2008 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation 199/2008.

<sup>4</sup> Commission Decision C(2013) 5243 of 13.8.2013 extending the multiannual Union programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector for the period 2011-2013 to the period 2014-2016

<sup>5</sup> Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) - Report of Sub-group on Research Needs (SGECA/SGRN 09-03). Review of Guidelines for the National Programs and Technical Reports under the Data Collection Framework. (eds. Vigneau, J. & Raid, T.). 2009. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, EUR 24101 EN, JRC 55709, 138 pp.

The EWG is requested to review the Bulgarian Annual Report for 2013 in accordance with Article 7.2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008, taking into account;

- a. The execution of the National Programmes for 2013
- b. The quality of the data collected by the Member States

### **Part III: Development of Reference Material in preparation for the future EU MAP**

#### **Background**

Following the agreement on the Basic Regulation on the Common Fisheries Policy (Reg. 1380/2013), which includes Article 25 laying out the key principles for Member States to collect biological, technical, environmental and socio-economic data, the Commission is preparing a proposal for a revision of the Data Collection Framework (Council regulation (EC) No. 199/2008), to be submitted in 2015. This will be followed by a Commission proposal for a revision of the EU Multiannual Programme for data collection once the revised DCF is adopted. Discussions on revision of both the DCF and the EU Multiannual Programme have been ongoing for over two years and the key issues that need to be addressed have been identified and discussed to various extents in STECF expert working groups and other fora.

#### **Tasks for the EWG**

a) External waters/RFMOS: EWG to compare the data covered by the current EU MAP & National Programmes with EU obligations regarding scientific data collection under RFMOs and Regional Fisheries Bodies and to identify any inconsistencies. As part of this exercise, the EWG should review derogations in current NPs to assess whether any of them contradict international obligations of EU MS under RFMOs, and whether modifications would be required to ensure EU international obligations can be respected. The minimum list of RFMOs to consider is: CCAMLR, CECAF, GFCM, ICCAT, IOTC, IATTC, IOTTC, NAFO, WCPFC, SPRFMO.

*Background documents: MRAG (2013) External evaluation of the DCF; List of scientific data provision obligations for RFMOs; MS' National programmes 2014-2016; Compilation of derogations; Data transmission problems reported by some RFMOs.*

**c. Aligning data collection on aquaculture between the DCF and the EU Statistical Regulation:** The segmentation and populations covered by the DCF and the Statistical Regulations regarding aquaculture have several differences. The EWG will be tasked with developing a single framework (including segmentation and population) for EU data collection on aquaculture, and identifying any serious disadvantages with this segmentation as compared to the current set ups, in terms of analysis that can be done.

In other words, what changes (in variables definition and variables to collect, sampling population – enterprises or farms-, only enterprises with aquaculture as main activity or all enterprises with some aquaculture activity, confidentiality, species and techniques segmentation, scope -food and non-food production-, -nurseries, hatcheries-, estimation for threshold of 1000 tonnes and for species segments of 500 tonnes of production, ...) are needed in the new DCF to use the production statistics from the Statistical legislations (production value and volume) and to ensure a total harmonization between the statistics collected in both datasets?

In addition to these substantial changes in the DCF, what adjustments could be required in the Statistical regulations under this harmonization scenario (MARE will provide input on the desired segmentation, improvement of data quality)?

*Background document: The Economic Performance of the EU Aquaculture Sector (STECF 13-29); Review of DC-MAP – Part 2 (STECF-13-12) (section 7.3 in particular; Lisbon workshop on aquaculture (2012); PGECON 2014 report; ESTAT statistical legislation on aquaculture.*

**d) Availability of data:** In view of moving away from the current system of data calls, towards a system where data are made available by Member States for end users to access, the EWG should discuss the recommendation from the DCF Database Feasibility Study that data should be made available at the most disaggregated level (as opposed to the current fleet segments specified in the EU MAP) to enable end users to aggregate the data to meet all their different needs.

*Background documents: DevStat report (2014) DCF Database Feasibility Study*

**e) Geographical areas:** Experts should consider the implications of using the definition of geographical areas in the CFP (Article 4.2), as opposed to the current definition under Commission Decision 2010/93/EU (Annex II), in particular regarding the geographic coverage of Regional Coordination Groups.

#### **4. AOB**

### 3 PART I: EVALUATION OF REVISED DCF NATIONAL PROGRAMMES FOR 2015

The proposed amendments to the NP 2015 were evaluated following the *Guidelines for the amendment of National Programmes 2011-13 for the year 2013 (document Ares(2012)847827 of 11 July 2012)*. There were three Member States who submitted proposals for revised NP for 2015 (Latvia, Spain and United Kingdom).

These three Member States submitted the full NP highlighting any modifications and also a summary of the proposed amendments.

None of the countries updated the reference years, i.e., years from which the data that supports the sampling designs are taken, which is in line with the existing guidelines stating that:

*Regarding **Reference Years**, MS can choose whether or not to update the **reference years** in the text and tables of the amended NP. If a Member State updates the reference years, they do not need to resubmit their amended National Programme to the Commission, but should report on this in their Annual Report.*

The group is the opinion that if significant changes occur, such as a new sampling métier or changes in sampling intensities, the reference year should be updated to provide background information and justification for these changes. For the future it is advisable to request MS to submit updated NP tables regarding which métiers will be sampled at the sampling intensity and, if applicable, the associated updated NP text.

#### 3.1 Comments and remarks by country

##### 3.1.1 Latvia

*Table 1: Assessment of amendments in the Latvian NP for 2015.*

| Section   | Description of the revision   | Is revision Minor or Major? | Is revision justified? | Does revision improve NP? | Is revision acceptable?  | Action needed                            |
|---|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| III.B<br>Economic variables                             | An ad-hoc study will be performed to support the assessment of the reliability of the information obtained from CSB questionnaires. | Minor                       | Yes                    | Yes                       | Yes  | None                                     |
| III.F<br>Transversal variables                          | Collection landing data from fisheries in inland waters   | Minor                       | Yes                    | Yes                       | Yes, as long it refers to species listed in the appendix VII of the Decision 2010/EU/93 or species agreed at the regional level. | MS to clarify which species are involved |
| IV.A<br>Collection of economic data for the aquaculture | Not a revision for 2015   | NA                          | NA                     | NA                        | NA   | NA                                       |



| Section   | Description of the revision       | Is revision Minor or Major? | Is revision justified? | Does revision improve NP? | Is revision acceptable?   | Action needed                          |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| V Module of the evaluation of effects of the fishing sector on the marine ecosystem | Monitoring of incidental by-catch | Minor                       | Yes                    | Yes                       | Yes. However MS has added a new table (V.2) which is not a standard table. This information should go in table V.1. | MS to add this monitoring on table V.1 |

### 3.1.2 Spain

*Table 2: Assessment of amendments in the Spanish NP for 2015.*

| Section                                     | Description of the revision  | Is revision Minor or Major? | Is revision justified? | Does revision improve NP? | Is revision acceptable? | Action needed   |
|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| II.A National organisation and coordination | Update of contact details  | Minor                       | Yes                    | Yes                       | Yes                     | None  |
| III.C Biological metier related variables   | Updated tables including metier to be sampled, number of planned sampling trips, numbers of individuals to be measured | Minor                       | Yes                    | Yes                       | Yes                     | MS to resubmit table III.C.1 with updated reference years with corresponding data on landings, effort and value. If any new métiers are selected for any of those criteria or "others" it should be reflected in the table. |
| III.E Biological stock-related variable     | Updated tables, including plans for sampling new stocks, planned numbers of individuals to be sampled                  | Minor                       | Yes                    | Yes                       | Yes                     | None  |
| III.F Transversal variables                 | Updated conversion factors   | Minor                       | Yes                    | Yes                       | Yes                     | None  |
| III.G Research surveys at sea               | Table III.G.1 updated  | Minor                       | Yes                    | Yes                       | Yes                     | None  |

In the unchanged part of the Spanish NP text, some problems have been found. In section III.B.1, the definition of variables is insufficient. For example, the input data used for the estimation of capital value and the imputed value of labour are not provided. The description of estimation procedures under section III.B.2, as well as the data quality evaluation under section III.B.3, is incomplete.

That part of the NP had been previously approved already. However, **EWG 14-18 suggests the MS should be alerted to this and invited to provide comprehensive information in their next NP.**

### 3.1.3 United Kingdom

**Table 3: Assessment of amendments in NP from the United Kingdom for 2015.**

| Section  | Description of the revision                                  | Is revision Minor or Major? | Is revision justified?  | Does revision improves NP? | Is revision acceptable?                   | Action needed           |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| III.B Economic variables                                   | Sampling frame and allocation scheme of low activity vessels | Minor                       | Yes                     | Yes                        | Yes. Revised text needs to be made clear. | MS to revise text       |
| III.D Biological recreational fisheries                    | Introduction of a new sampling scheme                        | Major                       | Yes                     | Yes                        | Yes                                       | None                    |
| III.G Research surveys at sea                              | Modifications of surveys                                     | see STECF Plenary 14-03     | see STECF Plenary 14-03 | see STECF Plenary 14-03    | see STECF Plenary 14-03                   | see STECF Plenary 14-03 |
| IV.A Collection of economic data for the aquaculture       | Introduction of a new sampling scheme                        | Major                       | Yes                     | Yes                        | Yes                                       | None                    |
| IV.B Collection of data concerning the processing industry | Update of the reference years                                | Minor                       | Yes                     | Yes                        | Yes                                       | None                    |
| Collection of data related to eels                         | Internal Coordination  | Minor                       | Yes                     | Yes                        | Yes                                       | None                    |

### 3.2 General Comments on Guidelines for submission of revised NP 2016

In order to aid the review process during the NP's rollover period for 2014-2016 and taking note of:

- the existing guidelines for the amendment of National Programmes 2011-13 for the year 2013;
- the STECF Opinion on the adoption of Member States' National programmes for Data Collection 2014-2016 (STECF 13-09)<sup>6</sup>,

STECF EWG 14-18 strongly encourages MS to deliver a revised NP for 2016 with reference years updated to 2012-2013 for tables III.C.1 and III.E.1. If no change in ranking of métiers appears based on this update of reference years, and the MS has not changed any of its methodologies, then a STECF evaluation of the updated NP would not be necessary. Where significant changes in rankings are observed, however, the consequences for sampling should be discussed and agreed at a regional level and taken into account for future National Workplans (NWP).

<sup>6</sup> Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) – STECF Opinion on the adoption of Member States' National programmes for Data Collection 2014-2016 (STECF-13-09). 2013. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, EUR 25983 EN, JRC 82022, 9 pp.

It is evident that an effective implementation of regional databases will decrease the burden on MS in preparing the future NP/NWP as well on the review process.

Member States who wish to amend their NP 2016 may do so by submitting their proposed amendments accompanied by a covering letter detailing the amendments in a summary form identifying the number of the standard table and/or reference to the section of text changed. The EWG 14-18 considers no need to detail each individual change in the summary. However, where changes have been agreed at the regional level, this should be referenced.

If changes are made, they should be categorized according to the criteria, established by the guidelines for the amendment of National Programmes 2011-13 for the year 2013, and taking into account the solutions provided by STECF EWG 14-17<sup>7</sup> for future preparation of the National Workplans under the flexible and static part (bold format), as following:

1. Minor changes that do not require NP submission:

- **Changes to contact details relating to staff and Departments involved.**
- **Short term adaptations to sampling intensities.**
- **Non-significant changes to the databases.**
- Modification of surveys or pilot studies that do not have an effect on the temporal aspects (continuity of survey series), spatial aspects (coverage), technical aspects (change in gear, technology) or financial aspects of the National Programme.
- Updated description of the fishing or aquaculture or processing sector (e.g. number of enterprises in the population) or of the institutional set up for the DCF (e.g. changes in the role or task sharing between institutes).
- Updated or more detailed description of a methodology used (as long as these do not involve a change in methodology).
- Updated list of recommendations by STECF/RCMs etc. or follow-up actions such as changes to métier naming conventions that were agreed in an RCM.
- Addition or deletion of a bilateral or multilateral agreement.

2. Major changes that require NP submission:

- **Significant modification to the data bases.**
- **Any modification in quality assurance and procedures.**
- **Any modification on procedures regarding the transmission of data through data calls.**
- Addition/removal of surveys or pilot studies.
- Modification of surveys or pilot studies that have an effect on the temporal aspects (continuity of survey series), spatial aspects (coverage), technical aspects (change in gear, technology)
- A modification in sampling design or any other change in methodology e.g. a change from probability to non-probability sampling.
- A request for derogation.

3. National Programme version information

In order to have information on NP version history STECF EWG 14-18 addressed the preparation of a table with the NP versioning history to be placed following the front page of the NP (text file).

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<sup>7</sup> Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) – Preparations for future data collection under the revised DCF (STECF-14-24). 2014. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, EUR XXXX EN, JRC XXXX, 42 pp.

## National Programme Version History

| Date of Submission | Word Version Name   | Excel Version Name  |
|--------------------|---|---|
| 31-October-2013    | <i>Belgium_NP-Proposal_2014-2016_Text_31-October-2013</i> | <i>Belgium_NP-Proposal_2014-2016_Tables_31-October-2013</i> |
| 31-October-2014    | <i>Belgium_NP-Proposal_2014-2016_Text_31-October-2014</i> | <i>Belgium_NP-Proposal_2014-2016_Tables_31-October-2014</i> |
| (...)              | (...)   | (...)   |

## 4 PART II: EVALUATION OF THE BULGARIAN ANNUAL REPORT 2013

The EWG was requested to review the Bulgarian Annual Report for 2013 in accordance with Article 7.2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008, taking into account the execution of the National Programmes for 2013 and the quality of the data collected by the Member States.

The group has adopted the same approach as previous groups have defined for the assessment of the AR; therefore three outputs have been produced: a summary evaluation table, overall comments on the AR shown in section 4.1 and the detailed evaluation form included under Annex 2.

To carry out the evaluation, the group had access to some supporting information:

- the evaluation forms produced by the EWG13-07 on the evaluation of the AR2012, and
- the list of derogations the Commission has granted to the Member States.

This AR was not assessed by pre-screeners prior the evaluation.

The criteria used for the evaluation of the AR are those presented in the table below.

*Table 4: Compliance levels for AR assessment.*

| Compliance class | Compliance level | Score |
|------------------|------------------|-------|
| No               | <10%             | N     |
| Partly           | 10-50%           | P     |
| Mostly           | 50-90%           | M     |
| Yes              | >90%             | Y     |
| NA               | not applicable   | NA    |

### 4.1 Overall assessment and general comments of the Bulgarian AR:

The Bulgarian Annual Report for 2013 was not available for the EWG 14-07 meeting and therefore the Bulgarian AR was reviewed by EWG 14-18.

**Table 5: Overall assessment of the Bulgarian Annual Report.**

**Detailed evaluation form shown in the Annex 2.**

| Module                              | BUL |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| OVERALL COMPLIANCE                  | P   |
| Module I                            | Y   |
| Module II                           | P   |
| Module III.A                        | Y   |
| Module III.B                        | M   |
| IIIC                                | N   |
| IIID                                | Y   |
| IIIE                                | N   |
| IIIF                                | N   |
| IIIG                                | N   |
| Module IV.A                         | P   |
| Module IV.B                         | P   |
| Module V                            | P   |
| Module VI                           | Y   |
| Module VII                          | N   |
| Not considered for final evaluation |     |
| Module VIII                         | Y   |
| Module IX                           | Y   |
| Module X                            | Y   |
| Module XI                           | Y   |

For the biological data related Modules, the major problems found are that no stock related and no métier related variables were sampled throughout 2013. Furthermore, no research surveys were carried out. Overall, no biological data whatsoever were collected in 2013. In the AR text it is stated that Bulgaria has applied for a general derogations for all three data types: métier related variables (Module IIIC), stock-related variables (Module IIIE) and research surveys at sea including demersal and acoustic survey (Module IIIG). Apparently, this is not the case, as no amendments to the National Program were submitted to the Commission. Therefore the non-sampling of stock and métiers related variables do not comply with the Bulgarian obligations according to the DCF. The same applies for the research surveys. One of the planned surveys (acoustic) was meant to be carried out in cooperation with Romania in order to cover the complete sprat stock, therefore this non-conformity has serious implications on the usefulness of the data obtained during the Romanian acoustic survey as well. The reason given for not obtaining any of the data is stated in the NP to be related with lack of funds.

The lists of relevant recommendations has not been updated nor allocated to the correct sections in the report. In general, no response for each of the recommendations has been provided by the MS.

In the transversal data section Bulgaria stated that information on the catches, landings and effort by technique was obtained from fisheries logbooks. Fleet Register has been used for capacity data collection. These data sources usually provide data concerning the ongoing year and this in 2013 data should be collected concerning capacity, effort and landings in 2013. But according to the information in AR module III.F.1 data collection in 2013 covered data on effort and landing for 2012 and thus no 2013 effort and landing data appear to have been collected during 2013. Only capacity data (number of vessels, kW, GT, vessel age) were collected for 2013.

The economic part of the AR 2013 has improved compared to previous year. MS reported that they collected fleet, aquaculture and fish processing economic data for 2012. The economic variables list in the AR 2013 corresponds to Bulgarian NP. These collected economic data were submitted for the economic data calls in 2014.

For the fleet economic data collection (Module III.B.3) Bulgaria reported that all variables planned in NP were collected for 2012. Bulgaria also provided information about type of data collection, achieved sample rate and response rate. However, the general evaluation for the Module IIIB is 'Mostly' instead of 'Y', because the clustered segments were not marked with the asterisk and the

information about inactive vessels was not included in the table III.B.1. Furthermore information about inactive vessels isn't provided in the AR text.

For the aquaculture data in AR 2013 Bulgaria reported that all variables planned in NP were collected (module IV.A.2. and IV.A.3). Nevertheless general evaluation for the module IV.A is 'Partly', because type of data collection in AR table IV.A.2 differs from the type of data collection in the table IV.A.3 as well as from the appropriate tables in NP. Achieved sample number and achieved sample rate were not included in the table IV.A.2. Moreover deviation from NP and inconsistencies were not explained in the AR text.

The processing industry data collection for 2012 was implemented. All economic variables planned in NP were collected. These data were submitted under the processing industry data call in 2014 as well as the data collected for 2011. The evaluation for the fish processing data collection is 'Partly', because it is not very clear what kind of achievement rates and response rates were in 2012. These values are the same as the values presented in the previous year report (Bulgarian AR 2012).

### ***General comments for biological modules:***

#### ***Module C Metiers related variables***

It is stated in the text that no sampling of métier related variables were performed in 2013 due to financial and organizational problems. This is reflected correctly in the corresponding tables. According to the text Bulgaria claims to have applied for a derogation, but apparently this is not correct as no amendment to the NP has been resubmitted to the Commission. Therefore, the non-sampling does not comply with the sampling obligation for Bulgarian métier related variables.

#### ***Module E Stock related variables***

It is stated in the text that the sampling of stock related variables was performed in 2013 according to table III.E.3. Bulgaria has approved derogations which means that only sprat has to be sampled. According to the text Bulgaria claims to have applied for a derogation to sample any stock related variables, but apparently this is not correct as no amendment to the NP has been submitted to the Commission. Therefore, non-sampling (as shown in table III.E.3) does not comply with the sampling obligation for Bulgarian stock related variables.

#### ***Module G Scientific surveys***

Bulgaria has applied for derogation for carrying out the acoustic survey planned to be coordinated with Romania and the demersal survey. This was not approved. In a subsequent meeting between Romania, Bulgaria and the EC, Bulgaria agreed to amend NP and to resolve the problems regarding the pelagic (acoustic) survey. Apparently, this has not been done. Nevertheless, Bulgaria has not carried out any surveys in 2013.

### ***General comments for economic modules:***

#### ***Module IV.A Aquaculture***

For aquaculture, data collection strategy mentioned in table IV.A.2 and IV.A.3 differ (Census (A) vs. Probability sampling scheme (B)).

The difference between sample rate and response rate seems not to have been taken into account.

## *Module IV.B Processing Industry*

The values presented in table IV.B.1 and IV.B.2 are exactly the same for the AR 2013 and AR 2012. This does not seem likely. Furthermore, the data submitted under the data call 2014 for the processing industry show very different data e.g. for the number of enterprises for these two years. The difference between sample rate and response rate seems not to have been taken into account.

## **5 PART III: DEVELOPMENT OF REFERENCE MATERIAL IN PREPARATION FOR THE FUTURE EU MAP**

### **5.1 External waters**

Two main issues were tackled by the external water subgroup. Firstly, the group compared the data covered by the current DCF & National Programmes with EU obligations regarding scientific data collection under Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO), with the aim of identifying any inconsistencies. Secondly, the group reviewed the list of derogations in current NPs to assess whether any of them contradict international obligations of EU MS under RFMOs. As part of this second exercise, feedback, related with data gaps, from some RFMOs was also reviewed to analyse if the problem was a gap in the current DCF or if the bottleneck was somewhere within the transmission process.

#### *5.1.1 Revision of RFMOs reporting obligations and DCF obligations*

Based on the background documents provided by the Commission including a list of the EU reporting obligations to the different RFMOs, the EWG compared these obligations, one by one, with the obligations of collect these data under the current DCF. Not only were the obligations relating to scientific issues revised, but also those relating to compliance and control.

Annex 3 of this report includes the tables with a detailed list of reporting obligations EU MS have to the different RFMOs. (Tables 3.1 to 3.10 in Annex 3).

In order to perform the requested assessment, the EWG added two columns to the tables provided by the EU Commission, to identify whether the data obligations are covered by the current DCF (Y=Covered by DCF, N=Not covered by the DCF, Y/N= depending on the wording of new DCF) and whether it would appear to be relevant (i.e. a candidate) for the future DCF, and a third one to add specific comments.

Although there is no draft of the new DCF Regulation available, the relevance with respect to the new DCF has been assessed on the basis of the advice from previous STECF reports (STECF-EWG 14-02 and STECF-EWG 13-18) and also on the basis of the idea that the new DCF has to be in line with different RFMOs requirements, i.e., to be end-user driven.

All the obligations, related to compliance and control, are also presented in the tables; however, they were highlighted in grey, as these issues are not under the scope of the DCF. Obligations related to catch and efforts were also highlighted in grey; both transversal variables, used and collected in the current DCF, which in the new DCF should be available, even if they are collected under control regulation or by other means.

As the new DCF Regulation is not available yet, the way of collecting the transversal variables may differ from the current situation. Depending on the wording of the new DCF and depending on the regions under consideration, it may not be necessary to collect these variables under the DCF as they are already collected under other regulations. In these cases Y/N was employed in the column related with the new DCF.

Regarding the obligation related with scientific purposes, the gaps were identified and three different situations were found:

- Variables that are recorded under current DCF and should continue to be recorded in the new DCF (Y-Y)
- Variables that are partially recorded under the current DCF, but should be fully recorded under the new DCF (Ypartially-Y) e.g.: “Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea”. According to the current DCF, this is only applicable to Bluefin tuna, but according to RFMO requirements, all ICCAT tuna and tuna-like species which are target of recreational fisheries should be reported. Requirements under the new DCF should be in line with RFMO requirements.
- Variables that are not covered by the scope of the current DCF, but it is presumed they will be among the future requirements of DCF regarding the monitoring of by-catch/of protected species, or regarding the monitoring of effects of fisheries on the ecosystem, but this will depend on the wording of the future DCF. (N-Y), e.g. “Data on seabird incidental catches”

In general, the major gaps are related to data collection on fisheries interactions with by-catch/protected species and the data needed for the evaluation of the effects of the fisheries on the ecosystem. In tuna RFMOs, there is also specific case of Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) monitoring which must be recorded but is not covered by the current DCF.

It should be highlighted that NAFO reporting obligations available among the background documents were related only with compliance and control. Scientific obligations were missing in the table and could not be assessed. Similarly, the obligations of scientific data provision to the WCPFC RFMO were not accessed by the group. The list provided by DG MARE for WCPFC obligations identifies the information MS shall include in their Annual Report towards this RFMO, and not the specific obligations on the provision of scientific data.

However data provision to these two RFMOs were considered while assessing the derogations granted to MS and the feedback from the RFMOs about data gaps.

Furthermore, among the information provided by the Commission to support this exercise, fishing area not covered by any RFMO/RFO appeared in the SW Atlantic, where EU fleets develop a fishery. Although there is no RFMO in place in this area, there are some EU regulations related to the protection of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VME) that are applicable and the EU is the end user of the data collected in this area, therefore requirements for data provision in that area were also assessed.

### *5.1.2 Review of derogations related with fisheries data under RFMOs:*

The EWG reviewed the list of derogations in current NPs to assess whether any of them contradict international obligations of EU MS under RFMOs. Twelve different MS were granted with derogations on data collection directly related with six RFMOs (ICCAT, IOTC, NAFO, CECAF,



SPRFMO and GFCM). Table 3.11 presented in Annex 3, shows the list of derogations by RFMO and MS, together with the specific comments made by the group.

**Main outcome:** In general terms, most of the derogations do not contradict international obligations of EU MS under RFMOs. Additional comments by RFMO are as follow:

**Tuna RFMOs (ICCAT & IOTC)**

- Derogations related to **stock-related variables**, i.e. **variables of maturity, ages and sex ratio**: some derogations related to sampling of stock related biological variables are presented for some tuna and tuna like species by different countries. There are different justifications provided by MS to support these derogations (catches below 200 T, difficulties in the access to the fish, etc.). In any case, derogations are not against the international obligation. Sampling of stock based biologic variables, as previously defined, is not a requirement under this RFMO. However, the group recommends the sampling of these variables provided the sampling is possible.
- Derogations related to sampling BFT recreational fisheries. Justifications are mainly lack of catches or small amount of catches of BFT by recreational fisheries. However, according to ICCAT Rec 04-12, Rec 12-03 and Rec 10-04, it is mandatory to report BFT recreational catches. Each MS shall take measures to record catch data including weight and length overall of each blue fin tuna from recreational fishing and transmit them to ICCAT. If some catches exist, data should be provided to the RFMO. Additionally, the group recommends that MS should check periodically that recreational level continues being negligible.

**CECAF**

- Derogations related to the sampling of small pelagics are presented by UK and DE. However, data are collected through a multilateral agreement, where NL samples at sea. In any case this derogation is not against the international requirements.

**SPRFMO**

- Derogation related to lack of sampling of small pelagics is presented by some countries. Small catches are used as justification. However, even if the catches are low, and the effort to sample these vessels seems to be high, the exception seems to contradict the international requirement. A multilateral agreement between MS involved in this fishery seems to be a solution on the short term, however it is no in place yet.

**NAFO**

- Two countries, PT and UK, asked for derogations for fisheries under NAFO. These derogations where related to sampling *Pandalus* spp., and *Gadus morhua*. These derogations are not against the international requirements.

**GFCM**

- Derogations for MS operating in Mediterranean and Black Sea have been granted on the basis of general compliance with EU DCF rules. These derogations are considered not to be in contradiction with GFCM requirements because they did not negatively impact on data transmissions to GFCM.
- In addition, the new GFCM framework for data collection is under implementation. This framework will establish specific rules on data/stock coverage. Therefore, the review of derogations in NPs should be carried out in a further moment, considering the new framework.

The feedback from some RFMOs regarding MS provision of data in years 2012 and 2013 were also reviewed. The aim of the exercise was to understand whether these data gaps were real gaps in the current DCF EU MAP, or in the NPS, or if the bottleneck occurred somewhere during the transmission

of the data to the RFMOs. The Electronic Annex to this report (DT2012 & 2013 problems for RFMOs for EWG1418\_commented.xls) shows detailed data gaps reported by GFCM, ICCAT, IOTC, NAFO and WCPFC. For each data deficiency reported a comment was included identifying if missing data is covered by DCF or other regulation, therefore should be available for MS already, or if not covered in DCF.

In summary:

- All the data deficiencies reported by ICCAT were related with Task I & II data (catch, effort and size sampling), which are data covered by the current DCF.
- Data deficiencies reported by NAFO, were also related to variables and species covered under the DCF. However in this case the nature of the gap was different: lack of catches, etc.
- IOTC reported data deficiencies related to lack of catch and length composition data of different species (mainly sharks), which are also covered under the current DCF.
- WCPFC reported data deficiencies related with catch and effort, which are covered by the current DCF and control regulation, but also deficiencies related to some variables (number of branches between floats and number of hooks between floats) that are not currently covered by any current EU regulation.

As a general observation, the EWG draws the attention to the Commission for the exemption rules regarding the collection of stock-related variables for some fishing stocks, Chapter III B 2.5 of the Commission Decision 2010/93/EU, which identifies the circumstances under which MS may exclude the estimation of stock-related variables. Some of the data deficiencies analyzed by the group are directly related to the application of these exemption rules by the MS.

## **5.2 Aligning data collection on aquaculture between the DCF and the EU Statistical Regulation**

The segmentation and populations covered by the DCF and the Statistical Regulations regarding aquaculture have several differences. The EWG was tasked with developing a single framework (including segmentation and population) for EU data collection on aquaculture, and identifying any serious disadvantages with this segmentation as compared to the current set ups, in terms of analysis that can be done.

In other words, what changes (in variables definition and variables to collect, sampling population – enterprises or farms-, only enterprises with aquaculture as main activity or all enterprises with some aquaculture activity, confidentiality, species and techniques segmentation, scope -food and non-food production-, -nurseries, hatcheries-, estimation for threshold of 1000 tonnes and for species segments of 500 tonnes of production, ...) are needed in the new DCF to use the production statistics from the Statistical legislations (production value and volume) and to ensure a total harmonization between the statistics collected in both datasets?

In addition to these substantial changes in the DCF, what adjustments could be required in the Statistical regulations under this harmonization scenario (MARE provided input on the desired segmentation, improvement of data quality)?

### **5.2.1 Background**

The EWG was asked to develop a single framework (including segmentation and population) for EU data collection on aquaculture. The main two data sources of EU aquaculture data are the Statistical regulation (EC) 762/2008 (Eurostat) and the DCF. The Statistical legislation covers data on first sale production value and volume; while under DCF MS are collecting data to estimate the economic

performance of the EU aquaculture sector. The request aims to address the need to eliminate duplication between collections and, in particular, to address concerns raised in a Special Report of the European Court of Auditors, “*The effectiveness of European Fisheries Fund support for aquaculture*” that production data from Eurostat and STECF data are different:

*“In addition to Eurostat, the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee on Fisheries (STECF) also examines data on aquaculture based on the Data Collection Framework in which Member States collect socioeconomic information on aquaculture companies. There are significant differences between the Eurostat and STECF data on aquaculture production. This is shown by Table 3, which compares the amounts reported for 2009 for the Member States audited. These differences may be explained by different methodological approaches required by the different sets of legislation for the collection of data but have not been fully reconciled by Eurostat or STECF”.*

EWG 14-18 considers the statement from the Court of Auditors to be inaccurate as there are clear differences between the two collections. In particular the DCF does not contain requirements for the collection of data on production but on sales by businesses. The sum of total sales of aquaculture products by aquaculture business collected under the DCF is not the same as total aquaculture production. A fundamental difference is that the DCF considers only the companies whose main activity is aquaculture (even if some MS have included companies whose main activity is not aquaculture when they represent an important share in the national production). Moreover, because DCF is interested in estimating the economic performance of companies, sales data also consider the sales of aquaculture products not directly for human consumption (e.g. juvenile or adult aquaculture individuals sold to other companies, even if the latter company will sell it to the public). Therefore, an aquaculture individual can be sold several times. The sum of all the sales is what should be reported in the DCF. Therefore even if both values could be similar in certain cases, production reported by Eurostat would not be the same as total sales collected by DCF.

The commission responded to the ECA report as follows:

*“The Commission is aware of the data differences, which are largely due to the differences in the legal frameworks. An ex post evaluation of the Data Collection Framework (DCF) has identified the discrepancies and overlaps between the various legislation, and the STECF<sup>8</sup> has further analysed the datasets. Differences occur due to different coverage, missing data or confidentiality reasons. The Commission is taking measures to reduce these differences in the context of the revision of the DCF and implementing an Action Plan on fisheries and aquaculture statistics that includes the harmonising of statistical concepts between both datasets”.*

DG MARE requests EWG to give advice on how data collection on aquaculture between the DCF and the EU Statistical Regulation could be aligned. This has been considered previously and some work has already been carried out by some STECF Expert Working Groups (for example STECF 13-12 and STECF-13-29).

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<sup>8</sup> Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) — The Economic Performance Report on the EU Aquaculture sector (STECF-13-29). 2013. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, EUR 26336 EN, JRC 86671, 383 pp.

EWG 14-18 acknowledged that the main customer for both collections was DG MARE and that their needs provide the driver for their further development. It therefore agreed that a single framework incorporating both economic and production data needs are both desirable and achievable. This would ideally be built on the production data collection. Economic data would cover a subset of the industry, covering an agreed minimum proportion with the two collections related through the production data.

DG MARE also asked the EWG to give advice on how data collection under the DCF could be simplified, and built on the foundations of production data collected by Eurostat, in line with the Court of Auditors report (including the data demands) the DCF data collection. This is at odds with the approach in previous meetings (e.g. STECF 13-12 and STECF-13-29) where the primary aim has been to investigate the incorporation of new variables that would help to obtain more precise estimates of the economic performance of the EU aquaculture sector. Moreover, DG MARE stated that its focus with respect to the use of aquaculture statistics is on the support of the analyze to the EMFF funding as well as to paint a broad picture of the marine and freshwater aquaculture sector in terms of value and economic performance. Therefore, recommendations from this EWG can be at variance with previous STECF advice.

### 5.2.2 Discussion

#### 5.2.2.1 Scope of data collection

EWG 14-18 highlighted differences in the scope of the two data collections with the DCF collecting economic data on all marine aquaculture with freshwater being optional and Eurostat collecting data at the point of first sale for food production and production of hatcheries and nurseries (henceforth referred to as production data).

EWG 13-05 advised that there were sound reasons to collect economics data for total aquaculture under the future DCF EU MAP (or "DC-MAP"):

*“In the current DCF collection of data for fresh water aquaculture is not mandatory. This leads to the situation that some MS are covering all aquaculture production, while information from other fresh water aquaculture producers is missing. In order to be able to evaluate the economic performance of the aquaculture sector and the analysis of developments on fish markets the EWG 13-05 suggests that the new DC-MAP shall include data collection on the whole aquaculture sector.*

EWG 14-18 agreed with EWG 13-05 that the future DCF should cover all aquaculture (i.e. including freshwater) and further that the scope of the production data collection should be extended so that the two are aligned. It is suggested that “total aquaculture” will include both marine and freshwater production and be as defined under NACE 03.2 but possibly excluding production of algae for non-food uses (including cosmetics and pharmaceuticals). The need for economic data on ornamental production treated as a single unit, grouping all ornamental species and production methods, but separated from production for human consumption was confirmed by DG MARE. Regulation (EC) 762/2008 would need to be amended to extend the scope to include ornamental production and production for stocking and restocking of lakes and rivers, including for recreational purposes. Further consideration needed to be given to the level of detail to be collected and in particular whether it was necessary to separate food and non-food uses in the production data or whether intended use could be indicated by species cultured. Further consideration of the scope of data collection on algae was also recommended.

EWG 13-05 suggested that DCF data collection should be confined to commercial production and/or to apply appropriate thresholds for data collection in order to cover an agreed proportion of the industry.

*“EWG- 13-05 suggest to limit the data collection to ‘commercial’ production or set a limit of the total production (like in the FADN-statistics in DG Agri where at least 90% of the value of total standard output shall be covered) and therefore a threshold should be implemented.”*

EWG 14-18 agreed with this suggestion and also recommends that the production data collection should also look at application of thresholds with a view to excluding very small units which make no significant contribution to national production overall. Thresholds may be different according to species group/method. These may be determined nationally if finer detail is wanted than required by Regulation. It was highlighted that in considering application of thresholds it would be necessary to separate revenues and costs of the aquaculture activity of a company from other activities.

EWG 14-18 agreed that no changes are needed to the Regulation (EC) 762/2008 in respect of the nature of production data collected, i.e. representing ‘gross production’ (volume and price) at first sale. It was highlighted that the production collection would not include sales of stocks between fisheries businesses but that this would be included in turnover in the economic data collection. As already noted this would indicate that there would be a difference between the production first sale values and DCF turnover figures.

DG MARE advised that information on hatchery and nursery production was needed to inform on the supply of aquaculture products. However the EWG 14-18 considered that production data by themselves were of limited use for this purpose. Additional trade information was needed to give a more complete picture of the supply situation. Furthermore, an investigation of the market structure would be needed if the aim is to analyse the potential supply of juveniles. If the supply of some species is monopolistic, the potential volume of juveniles would not be sold due to competition consideration of the monopolistic supplier, which also has a different target function to be optimized. EWG 14-18 also noted that more detailed information was needed on production for various life-cycle stages. This was in good part due to varying mortality rates. EWG 14-18 considered that the basic data requirement could be met from the production collection and this might be supplanted or augmented by ad-hoc studies looking at the evolution of supply for different industry segments. These might inform the development of a model which could utilize data collected to inform changes in supply.

With regard to the units of data collection for hatchery and nursery production EWG 12-14 noted that the economic data collection currently required volume and turnover and the production data required numbers (in millions). This issue was also considered by EWG 13-05 from the perspective of the economic data collection as follows.

*“EWG 13- 05 considers/ed to report the sales of the number of individuals (apart from currently reporting their weight and value) for some segments. This makes sense for some segments, especially hatcheries and nurseries), since weight can change significantly in a short period. Therefore, conversion factors are of reduced use in this particular case.”*

EWG 14-18 considered that the unit for production data collection should be informed by what is most useful to understand the supply situation and that this was most likely to be numbers of individuals. However having details of age class/lifecycle stage for juveniles was essential if the data were to be fit for their intended purpose.

The Coordinating Working Party for Fisheries Statistics (CWP) Handbook for Aquaculture sets out requirements for statistics to be collected for seed as including:

*“quantity in number and farm-gate value, stratified by species, environment, farming system, and destination, and if possible with the addition on the information on life stage of juvenile form.”*

And for brood stock to include:

*“quantity in number and biomass and farm-gate value, stratified by species, environment, farming system and by destinations, in the same way as those for food-use.”*

EWG 14-18 noted the possibility that Member States might need to provide similar information to both FAO and the Commission if requirements were not sufficiently aligned.

#### **5.2.2.2 Segmentation**

EWG 14-18 agreed that the economic segmentation should align with that for production statistics and that both would be aligned to the FAO segmentation. The FAO segmentation is underpinned by internationally recognized standard definitions established by the Coordinating Working Party on Fisheries Statistics (CWP) which are set out in the CWP Handbook of Fishery Statistical Standards. It was noted that the Eurostat segmentation was already much closer to the FAO's.

EWG 14-18 suggested that the economic segment would be set according to the dominant activity. This might be according to volume of production or sales (either first sale or turnover) and might vary according to species under cultivation.

The segmentation suggested by EWG 14-18 to align with the production collection further develops that proposed by EWG 13-05 as set out in Appendix XIII (Annex 4).

EWG 14-18 additionally recommended an amalgamation of segments for shellfish production techniques to include 'On bottom', 'Off bottom' (including rafts and long lines) and 'Other' categories. A separation of the 'other' category for finfish to separately identify both freshwater and marine production was advised to align with the expected extension of scope of the DCMAP to include freshwater aquaculture.

DG MARE would ideally like to have greater detail than is provided for in the current 'hatcheries and nurseries' segment in the economic data collection to give a more complete picture of the supply situation. EWG 14-18 considered that at present, basic data on production from hatcheries could be covered by the production data collection, and that the specific segmentation for hatcheries could be eliminated. However, in light of MARE's forecast need for increased detail at hatchery level, specifically on the volume and number of juveniles according to their life stage as juveniles, the segment should be retained with a view to being elaborated. Nevertheless, it was noted that data quality in the current hatchery and nursery production data was considered to be low and that this would first need to be improved if the data were to be of any real use in future. As suggested under 'scope of data collection' the data requirements may be informed by further bespoke studies, including an investigation of the market structure to allow an estimation of the potential supply of juveniles.

#### **5.2.2.3 Unit of data collection (enterprises vs production units)**

EWG 13-05 suggested that the statistical unit should either be the enterprise (legal unit) or the farm (production unit) depending on what the end-users requirement. EWG 14-18 further advised with that for economic data collection should be at the enterprise level and production unit for the production collection. It was expected that it would be possible to relate production through production units to individual enterprises and this would provide a link between the two collections. Collection of economic data at production unit level was not considered to be necessary.

#### **5.2.2.4 Calendar vs accountancy year**

EWG 14-18 noted that precise correlation of the economic and production collections might not be possible due to the fact that economic data are based on an accounting year which is variable and production data was based on a calendar year. Member states would need to ensure that they related the two in the most appropriate way.

#### **5.2.2.5 Other issues**

EWG 13-05 suggested information of “Livestock in weight and value of stocks” (stock at the end of the period) was needed for some segments in order to know the stock variations and establish the link between sales and production. EWG 14-18 did not have time to fully consider this issue but agreed that whilst the information would be valuable its inclusion could be contrary to the aim of simplification.

EWG 14-18 highlighted that data sharing protocols would need to be established between EC institutions to enable full use of production data for the DCF. Issues of data confidentiality had been highlighted for the production data which had hampered publication of statistics. Eurostat were looking to fully address this under the European Statistical System framework. EWG also considered that the sharing of data by institutions within Member States would also be necessary to avoid duplication of collection. It was suggested that this might be facilitated through the future DCF legislation.

### **5.3 Availability of data**

EWG 14-18 was requested to discuss the recommendation from the DCF Database Feasibility Study (Contract no: MARE/2012/22 – Lot 2 (SI2.656640)) that data should be made available at the most disaggregated level (as opposed to the current fleet segments specified in the EU MAP) to enable end users to aggregate the data to meet all their different needs.

EWG 14-18 stated that the task, strictly speaking, refers to fleet economic data, as those are the only ones that are provided at a fleet segment level. However, as the issue of aggregation level applies to all DCF data a more general consideration has been executed.

#### **5.3.1 Considerations concerning fleet economic data**

The recommendation in the feasibility study reads as follows: “Primary or at least detailed data should be the basic building block, rather than the present aggregations to fleet segments” (Final Report Part 1, p 140). The most detailed fleet economic data collected under the DCF is annual figures per vessel (except for transversal data which are collected at higher resolution).

Economic data for individual vessel are always subject to confidentiality and are thus legally protected against publication. The statement "... Eurostat (and all national statistical institutes) demonstrates every day that it can deal with detailed individual data, without compromising the confidentiality rules..." (p. 138) does not account for the fact that all statistical institutions are subject to the same restriction and thus do not publish individual data. Published data are always aggregated. Even aggregated data might be confidential if the population is too small.

Aside from confidentiality issues, there are several applications for which even the unit resolution on a vessel level is insufficient as it is only annual data. End users might need seasonal data. Thus even primary data would not fulfil all possible end users' requirements.

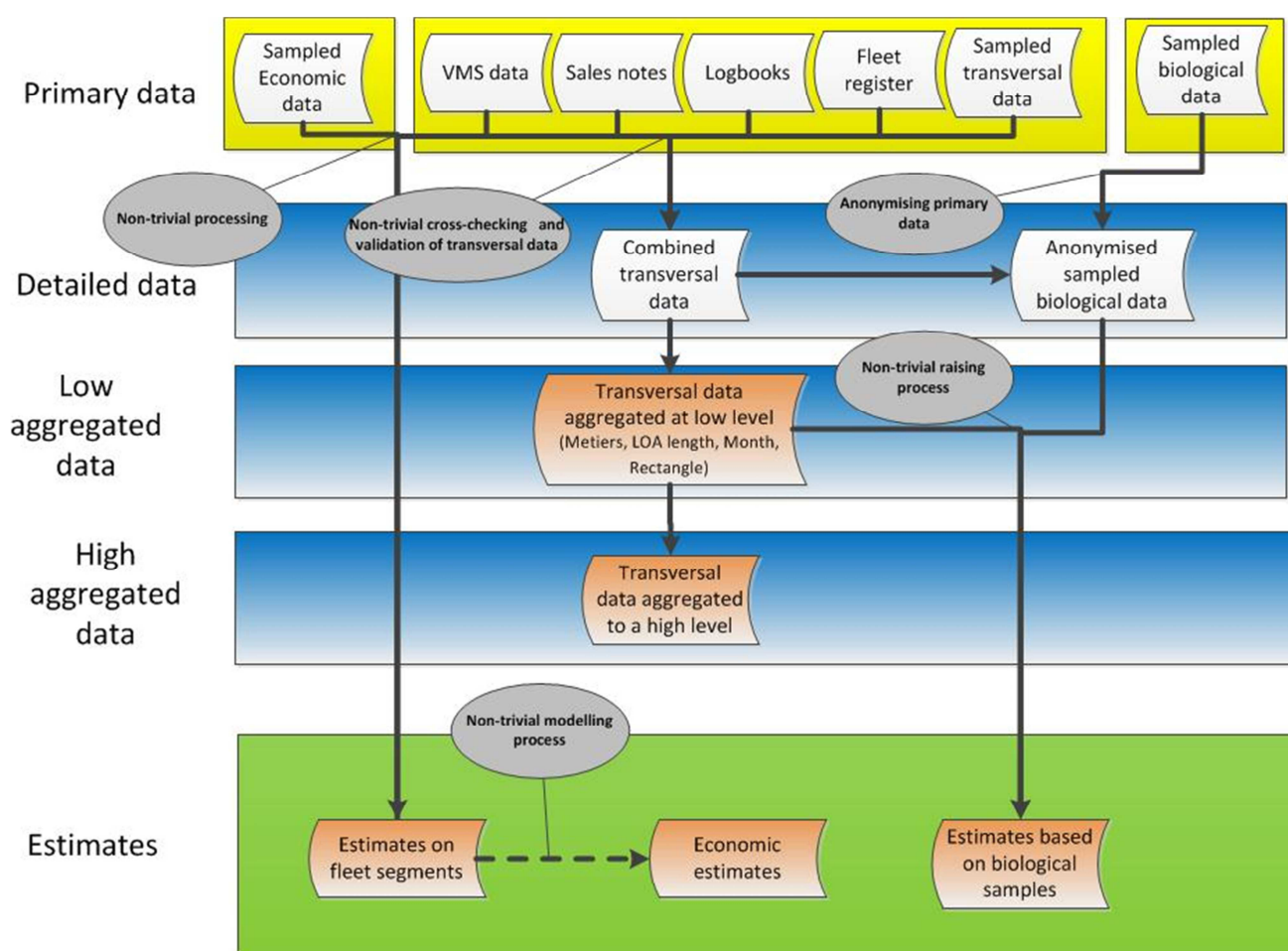
However, transversal data are in most cases available at a level of resolution that fulfils almost all end users' needs. Therefore disaggregation methods have been applied making use of the correlation between fleet economic and transversal data. A sound methodological approach has not yet been developed, though. A study on that topic has been proposed by relevant groups (PGECON, LM) for several years.

Even if vessel data were made available it has to be borne in mind that they are still sample data. Raising samples to the desired group level would require some expert knowledge which cannot directly be implemented in a database.

### *5.3.2 General considerations on handling of primary/detailed data*

It is important to realize that transversal, economic and biological data originate from several different sources and are combined in different ways to produce aggregates or estimates used by end-users. This is, in most cases, not a linear process neither within data modules (e.g. combining and validating different sources of transversal data) nor between data modules (e.g. when transversal data is used to raise sampled data to produce e.g. input estimate for stock assessment). Data has further different characteristics dependent on if it is census data (e.g. data collected under the Control Regulation) or sampled data (e.g. surveys for economic data, biological data). Sampled data need to be raised, with sound statistical procedures being respected, in accordance with the sampling plan. Otherwise can the raising/processing procedure introduce bias in the final estimates that are used by the end-users. These non-linear combinations of data and the sometimes complex sampling designs have implications for how different types of data can be aggregated if the final estimates should make sense.





**Figure 1: Diagram depicting for the different data groups (biologic, transversal and economic) the flow between different levels of aggregation.**

Fig 1 is showing schematically how economic, transversal and biological data is processed and raised from primary data to aggregations or estimates submitted to end-users. Coloured boxes indicate “aggregation levels” of data presently submitted to end-users. Non-trivial raising or processing indicates non-linear stages in the process where knowledge is needed on sampling designs and/or specific end-user needs. Note that figure is a simplification and it thereby, most likely, not covers all different situations in all MS.

There are several points to be made in relation to the complex processing of data and possible future common DCF databases

- A main point is that it, in many cases, is too simplistic to see different aggregation/disaggregation levels as building blocks that can be rearranged one way or the other to meet all end-user needs. If primary data is needed to raise the sampled data, as for economic data, the next possible “aggregation” level to submit to a database is the final estimates. For biological data it is presently, in many cases, sufficient to use detailed sampled data and transversal data aggregated to a low level when raising. This has different implications for a database system.
- Raising (procedures to process sampled data into estimates at the population level) is an important and integral part of quality assurance. End-users cannot raise sampled data without knowing (and respecting) sampling designs and selection probabilities. Governance of transparent and validated raising procedures needs to be a part of a future system for dissemination of data to end-users as indicated in the Database Feasibility Study. It needs to be realized that sampling designs may differ between MS as the logistical constraints for sampling may differ. Sampling designs will develop over time, e.g. in line with the regionalisation process. Raising procedures need to be developed accordingly.

- Transversal data can in general be made available at different aggregation levels. The way data is aggregated will always set the limit for how the data can be used by end-users. (e.g. end-users requiring data by month will not be able to use the data if it is aggregated by quarter)
- Catch data presently made available from the MS to DGMARE through the FLUX system are aggregated to a high level and can in most cases not be used to raise sampled data
- A pan-European database system will not be able to answer all data calls unless primary data is available as primary data is used to process sampled data. This seems however unrealistic due to confidentiality constraints. Confidentiality rules need to be carefully considered when developing any database system and might in fact impact the entire set-up and the expectations of the system.

Constraints related to confidentiality rules may result in that data in a pan-European database system are estimates or aggregations at a level that do not meet all end-user needs (e.g. economic estimates by fleet segment). This could possibly be solved through disaggregation of data and/or post-stratification of sampled data. Procedures do however need to be developed and governed. This should ideally be a part of the database system but require that the system is maintained and developed in close connection with relevant scientists. End-users could possibly disaggregate data if there were agreed “rubberstamped” procedures. Post-stratification would most likely require access to primary (or in some cases detailed) data and thereby need to be dealt with within the MS. Agreed procedures and agreed common formats (which can be a part of the database framework) would though decrease the workload within the MS and increase transparency for the end-users.

## 5.4 Geographical areas

According to EC Regulation 665/2008, laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) 199/2008, and its technical Decision 2008/949/EC specifying practical aspects for data collection, actions planned by MS in their national programme shall be presented according to the predefined regions.

Appendix II

Geographical stratification by Region

|       | Sub-region/Fishing ground <sup>(1)</sup>  | Region  | Supra region   |
|-------|---|---|--|
| Level | 1   | 2   | 3  |
|       | Cluster of spatial units on level 4 as defined in Appendix I (ICES subdivision)   | Baltic Sea (ICES areas III b-d)   | Baltic Sea (ICES areas III b-d), North Sea (ICES areas IIIa, IV and VIIId) and Eastern Arctic (ICES areas I and II), and North Atlantic (ICES areas V-XIV and NAFO areas). |
|       | Cluster of spatial units on level 3 as defined in Appendix I (ICES Division)      | North Sea (ICES areas IIIa, IV and VIIId) and Eastern Arctic (ICES areas I and II)  |  |
|       | Cluster of spatial units on level 3 as defined in Appendix I (ICES/NAFO Division) | North Atlantic (ICES areas V-XIV and NAFO areas)  |  |
|       | Cluster of spatial units on level 4 as defined in Appendix I (GSA)                | Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea   | Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea  |
|       | RFMO's sampling Sub-areas (except GFCM)   | Other regions where fisheries are operated by EU vessels and managed by RFMO's to which the Community is contracting party or observer (e.g. ICCAT, IOTC, CECAF...) | Other regions  |

<sup>(1)</sup> Sub-regions or fishing grounds are established by Member States for the first programming period (2009-2010); they may be redefined by Regional Coordination Meetings and agreed by STECF if necessary. This level should be consistent with existing geographical divisions.

The scope of these regions were slightly modified by the RCMs (RCM NA and NS&EA) and endorsed by the Liaison Meeting. However, these modifications were not incorporated in subsequent Commission Decision 93/2010.

In 2008 (RCM NA, Report 2008), the reasons given to differently allocate the fishing areas under the remit of each RCM were based on:

- *Fishing pattern of fleet activity.* Fleets operating both in NAFO areas and ICES sub areas Va, XII and XIV (under RCM NA), have the same fishing patterns (even same vessels), as fisheries in ICES areas I and II (under the RCM NS&EA). So the RCM proposed to move the fishing grounds NAFO and ICES XII, XIV and Va to the RCM NS&EA. This is in line on the one hand with the fishing patterns of the concerned high sea (long distant) fleets operating both in NAFO areas and ICES sub areas I, II, Va, XII and XIV, on the other hand with the MS sampling programmes carried out in the two regions.
- *Reducing the burden of excessive numbers of MS having to attend multiple RCMs, avoiding duplication of effort within the RCMs.* This was also the case with some of the widely distributed stocks being allocated to a single RCM (e.g. mackerel, horse mackerel and blue whiting to RCM NA).

Taking into consideration the above mentioned points the geographical coverage of the RCMs, for Coordination purposes, has been revised accordingly in 2008. Since then the situation of the RCMs regarding it remit is as follows:

- 1) the Baltic Sea (ICES areas III b-d), (covered by RCM Baltic);

- 2) the North Sea (ICES areas IIIa, IV and VIId), the Eastern Arctic (ICES areas I and II), ICES divisions Va, XII & XIV and the NAFO areas. (covered by RCM NS&EA);
- 3) the North Atlantic (ICES areas V-X, excluding Va and VIId) (covered by RCM NA);
- 4) the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (covered by RCM Med&BS);
- 5) Regions where fisheries are operated by Community vessels and managed by Regional Fisheries Management Organisation's (RFMO) to which the Community is contracting party or observer (covered by RCM LDF).

In the 10th Liaison Meeting the RCM Med&BS has been enlarged RCM Med&BS& LP. The LM has agreed to create a single coordination sub-group on Large Pelagics under the RCM Med&BS to deal with all large pelagic fisheries, species and stocks issues, with the RCM's co-chair leading the LP sub-group.

The new CFP, Reg EU 1380/2013, under Article 4.2 reports the definitions of geographical areas where are mentioned only EU waters. The only reference to external waters is reported under Article 28 (External Policy): *“In order to ensure that Union fishing activities outside Union waters are based on the same principles and standards as those applicable under Union law in the area of the CFP, while promoting a level-playing field for Union operators vis-à-vis third-country operators;”*

Subsequently, as the DCF covers not only EU waters as detailed in the new CFP's article 4.2 CFP but also external waters where EU fleets operate, EWG 14-18 proposes the following organisation of areas of responsibility for the RCMs in order to optimize the coordination and provision of information to end users (Table 6).

**Table 6 – Proposed RCM geographical coverage for the new DCF.**

| RCM that should be involved in the coordination | Area that should be covered by the identified Region for DCF purposes                |  | Region CFP             | Region proposed                        |
|---|--|--|------------------------|--|
| RCM Baltic                                      | ICES areas IIIb, IIIc and IIId   | “Baltic Sea”                               | “Baltic Sea”           | “Baltic Sea”                           |
| RCM NS&EA                                       | ICES zones IIIa and IV   | "North Sea"                                | "North Sea"            | "North Sea + non EU waters"            |
|   | ICES areas I and II  | "non EU waters"                            | non existant           |  |
|   | ICES areas Va, XII and XIV, plus all NAFO areas                                      | "non EU waters"                            | non existant           |  |
|   | ICES VIIId   | "North Western waters"                     | "North Western waters" |  |
| RCM NA  | ICES zones V (excluding Va and only Union waters of Vb), VI and                      | "North Western waters"                     |                        | "North Western waters + non EU waters" |
|   | ICES VII a,b,c,e,f,g,h,i,j,k   | "North Western waters"                     |                        |  |
|   | ICES VIb (non Union waters)  | "non EU waters"                            | non existant           |  |
|   | ICES zones VIII, IX and  | "South Western waters"                     | "South Western waters" | "South Western waters + non EU waters" |
| RCM LDF   | ICES X (waters around Azores)  | "South Western waters" (Outermost regions) |                        |  |
|   | CECAF zones 34.1.1, 34.1.2 and 34.2.0 (waters around Madeira and the Canary Islands) | "South Western waters" (Outermost regions) |                        |  |
|   | ICES X (excluding waters around Azores)  | "non EU waters"                            |                        |  |
|   | CECAF areas (excluding waters around Madeira and the Canary Islands)                 | "non EU waters"                            | non existant           |  |
|   | Reunion Island, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe                                | "Other Regions" (Outermost regions)        | non existant           | "Other Regions"                        |
|   | SPRFMO, CCAMLR, WECAF  | "Other Regions"                            | non existant           |  |
| RCMMed&BS& Large Pelagic                        | ICCAT, IOTC, WCPFC, IATTC,CSBT,  | "Other Regions"                            | non existant           | "Mediterranean Sea"                    |
|   | GSA 1-27   | "Mediterranean Sea"                        | "Mediterranean Sea"    |  |
|   | GSA 28-30  | "Black Sea"                                | "Black Sea"            |  |

#### 5.4.1 Needs for DCF revision under the new CFP

Considering that

- Article 22.1, 22.2 and 22.3 of the Regulation (EU) 1380/2013 (CFP) states that MS shall send to the Commission an annual report on the balance between the fishing capacity of their fleets and their fishing opportunities.
- The annual report should contain separate assessments for fleets operating in the outermost regions and for vessels operating exclusively outside Union waters.
- It shall be prepared in accordance to common guidelines developed by the Commission indicating the relevant technical, social and economic parameters.
- Such guidelines were set by the Commission in its communication to the European Parliament and the council, COM(2014) 545 final and includes a set of indicators calculated from data collected under Decision 2010/93/EU (DCF).
- Social and economic data collected under DCF should be reported for each supra region and fleet segment, as defined on Appendix II and III, respectively.
- Fleet segments and supra regions don't have enough resolution to distinguish the outermost (eg., Azores is inside North Atlantic, mixed with mainland vessels), nor they can distinguish fleets operating exclusively outside Union waters. This is due to several factors:
- predominance criteria in the use of a gear to allocate vessels into a fleet segment;
- allocation of each vessel into one supra region, according to a criteria defined by MS in its national programme;
- Supra regions containing both EU and no EU waters:
- NAFO is included in the same supra region with NW Atlantic and Eastern arctic, mixing very different types of fleets into the same segments/supra regions;
- Madeira and Canaries Islands inside Other regions, mixing domestic fleets with long distance fleets in CECAF, Indian Ocean or Pacific Ocean.
- Article 4.2 of CFP defines geographical areas not compatibles with the areas defined on Appendix II of the DCF.

There is a need for revising the DCF regulation in a way that:

1. complies with the CFP, and
2. allows for the continuity of the time series started by the current DCF regulation.

In order to achieve both points, it is now proposed the addition of an indicator that can divide a fleet segment when there is a need to differentiate an existing segment.

*Example:*

Portugal:

| GEAR | VESSEL LENGTH | SUPRA REGION | INDICATOR |
|------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| DTS  | VL2440        | AREA27       | NEU       |
| DTS  | VL2440        | AREA27       | NOI       |
| HOK  | VL1218        | AREA27       | NOI       |
| HOK  | VL1218        | AREA27       | AZO       |
| PS   | VL2440        | AREA27       | NOI       |

From the example above it's possible to extract information separated by outermost regions, by fleet operating outside Union waters and it's also possible to aggregate data into the old segments, as they complement each other, allowing for the continuity of the time series. This indicator can also solve the

problem of the differentiation of fleet segments for some RFMO without compromise the current segmentation.

The following changes to DCF are proposed to comply with this new indicator:

### **Annex, Chapter I.1**

Add a new definition: (k) Additional geographical indicator – an indicator for a fleet considered to be relevant under some regulation, RFMO or Member State;

### **Chapter III.A.2.1**

Where it reads: “Economic variables shall be reported for each fleet segment (Appendix III) and supra region (Appendix II)” should read: “Economic variables shall be reported for each fleet segment (Appendix III), supra region (Appendix II) and additional geographical indicator (Appendix ??)”

### **Chapter III.A.2.5 (new)**

The use of special indicator is mandatory in the cases of fleets from the outermost regions (Canary Islands, Reunion Island, French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Madeira and Azores) and for fleets operating exclusively outside union waters. Other additional indicators can be used (defined on NP/RFMO?).

Appendix II – New table, including the new geographical areas as defined on the CFP.

| <b>Revised Appendix I</b>  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Sub-region/Fishing ground</b>   | <b>Region</b>  | <b>Supra Region</b>   |
| <b>I</b>   | <b>II</b>  | <b>III</b>  |
| Cluster of spatial units on level 3 as defined in Appendix I (NAFO Division)       | NAFO (FAO area 21)   | Baltic Sea; North sea; Eastern Arctic; NAFO; Extended North Western waters (Ices areas V, VI and VII) and Southern Western waters |
| Cluster of spatial units on level 4 as defined in Appendix I (ICES subdivision)    | Baltic Sea (ICES areas III b-d)  |   |
| Cluster of spatial units on level 3 as defined in Appendix I (ICES Division)       | North Sea (ICES areas IIIa and IV) and Eastern Arctic (ICES areas I and II)  |   |
|  | North Western waters (ICES areas Vb (only Union waters), VI and VII)   |   |
|  | Non EU North Western waters (ICES areas Va and Vb (only non-Union waters))   |   |
| Cluster of spatial units on level 3 as defined in Appendix I (ICES/CECAF Division) | Southern Western waters (ICES zones VIII, IX and X (waters around Azores), and CECAF areas 34.1.1, 34.1.2 and 34.2.0 (waters around Madeira and the Canary Islands))       |   |
| Cluster of spatial units on level 4 as defined in Appendix I (GSA)                 | Mediterranean Sea (Maritime Waters of the Mediterranean to the East of line 5°36' West) and Black Sea (GFCM geographical sub-area as defined in Resolution GFCM/33/2009/2) | Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea   |
| RFMO's sampling Sub-areas (except GFCM)  | Other regions where fisheries are operated by EU vessels and managed by RFMO's to which the Community is contracting party or observer                                     | Other Regions. (Is there a need to separate between   |

|  |                              |                        |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------|
|  | (e.g. ICCAT, IOTC, CECAF...) | EU and non EU waters?) |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------|

New appendix table for the additional Geographical Indicator:

| <b>Indicator code</b><br>(ISO 3166-2 codes)                 | <b>Description</b>   |
|---|--|
| PT-30   | Madeira  |
| PT-20   | Azores   |
| ES-CN   | Canarias   |
| FR-RE   | Reunion  |
| FR-GF   | French Guiana  |
| FR-MQ   | Martinique   |
| FR-GP   | Guadeloupe   |
| IW  | Fleet operating exclusively outside Union waters   |
| NOI   | No special indicator   |
| Others  | Indicators defined by the MS/RFMO relating to special fleets considered to be relevant at national level |
| Obs: It may be relevant to use mixed indicators, as AZO_NEU |  |



## 6 CONTACT DETAILS OF STECF MEMBERS AND EWG-14-18 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1 - Information on STECF members and invited experts' affiliations is displayed for information only. In some instances the details given below for STECF members may differ from that provided in Commission COMMISSION DECISION of 27 October 2010 on the appointment of members of the STECF (2010/C 292/04) as some members' employment details may have changed or have been subject to organisational changes in their main place of employment. In any case, as outlined in Article 13 of the Commission Decision (2005/629/EU and 2010/74/EU) on STECF, Members of the STECF, invited experts, and JRC experts shall act independently of Member States or stakeholders. In the context of the STECF work, the committee members and other experts do not represent the institutions/bodies they are affiliated to in their daily jobs. STECF members and invited experts make declarations of commitment (yearly for STECF members) to act independently in the public interest of the European Union. STECF members and experts also declare at each meeting of the STECF and of its Expert Working Groups any specific interest which might be considered prejudicial to their independence in relation to specific items on the agenda. These declarations are displayed on the public meeting's website if experts explicitly authorized the JRC to do so in accordance with EU legislation on the protection of personnel data. For more information: <http://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/adm-declarations>

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## 7 LIST OF ANNEXES

List of **annexes**:

- Annex 1 – MEETING AGENDA
- Annex 2 – EVALUATION FORM (BULGARIAN AR)
- Annex 3 – RFMO OBLIGATIONS AND DEROGATIONS
- Annex 4 – AQUACULTURE SECTOR SEGMENTATION

Electronic annexes are published on the meeting's web site on:

<http://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/web/stecf/ewg1418>

List of **electronic annexes documents**:

1. EWG-14-18 – Annex 1 - DT2012 & 2013 problems for RFMOs for EWG1418\_commented.xls

## 8 LIST OF BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background documents are published on the meeting's web site on:

<http://stecf.jrc.ec.europa.eu/web/stecf/ewg1418>

List of background documents:

1. EWG-14-18 – Doc 1 - Declarations of invited and JRC experts (see also section 6 of this report – List of participants)
2. EWG-14-18 – Doc 2 - 09-10\_SG-ECA-RN 09-03 - Guidelines for NPs-TRs \_JRC55709
3. EWG-14-18 – Doc 3 - Ares(2012)847827 - 11-7-2012 - Guidelines for Amendments of 2011-2013 NPs for 2013
4. EWG-14-18 – Doc 4 - MRAG (2013) External evaluation of the DCF
5. EWG-14-18 – Doc 5 - DCF\_Derogations\_by\_MS
6. EWG-14-18 – Doc 6 - DT2012 & 2013 problems for RFMOs for EWG1418
7. EWG-14-18 – Doc 7 - EU TABLE for ICCAT Reporting obligations 2014 - rev July 2014
8. EWG-14-18 – Doc 8 - list of data reporting obligations\_final\_d4\_input
9. EWG-14-18 – Doc 9 - 2014\_PGECON\_report
10. EWG-14-18 – Doc 10 - CoA\_report\_EFF-effectiveness-aquaculture
11. EWG-14-18 – Doc 11 - REGULATION(EC)N762\_2008.
12. EWG-14-18 – Doc 12 – Report \_ Workshop on Aquaculture Data Collection Final
13. EWG-14-18 – Doc 13 – STECF 13-12 - Review of DC-MAP part 2\_JRC83566
14. EWG-14-18 – Doc 14 – STECF 13-29 - Aquaculture economics\_JRC86671
15. EWG-14-18 – Doc 15 – DevStat report (2014) DCF Database Feasibility Study \_ annexes-to-part-2-except-2.9\_en
16. EWG-14-18 – Doc 16 - DevStat report (2014) DCF Database Feasibility Study final-report\_part-1\_en
17. EWG-14-18 – Doc 17 – REGULATION (EU)No 1380\_2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL\_CFP

## **ANNEX 1 - MEETING AGENDA**

### **Scientific Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) Expert Working Group (EWG)**

#### **STECF – EWG 14- 18 Evaluation of revisions proposed to National Programmes for 2015 & Development of the revised DCF EU Multiannual Programme**

**25-28 November 2014 - Brussels  
Agenda**

**Tuesday 25th November**

**14h00 Welcome, introduction and logistics of Meeting**

Objectives and TOR's  
Adoption of the Agenda  
Plenary/Sub Group Working Procedures  
Formation of Sub Groups  
Report Structure  
Report Timelines and STECF

**15h00 Addressing Part I and Part II**

Introduction DG MARE  
Introducing to the points Part I and Part II – Cristina Ribeiro  
Evaluation of the revised National Programmes and Annual Report - Ensuring a  
Consistent Approach  
The 'Guidelines on amendment of National Programmes 2011-2013 for the year  
2013'  
Discussion and questions  
(The work will proceed after coffee break in sub-groups)

**15h30 Addressing Part III – External Waters**

Introduction from DG MARE  
Introducing the point – Cristina Ribeiro  
Discussion and questions  
(The work will proceed after coffee break in sub-groups)

**16h00 Coffee break**

**16h30 Work on subgroups**

**18h00 close the meeting**

**Wednesday 26th November**

**09h00 Work on subgroups**

**10h00 Plenary**

Welcome to the experts that join the EWG on Wednesday  
Addressing Part III - Aquaculture  
Presentation from DG MARE  
Presentation from EUROSTAT  
Discussion and questions

**11h00 Coffee break**

**11h15 Work on subgroups (Aquaculture /External waters/NP & AR)**

**13h00 Lunch break**

**14h00 Work on subgroups (Aquaculture /External waters/NP & AR)**

**15h45 Coffee break**

**16h00 Work on subgroups (Aquaculture /External waters/NP & AR)**

**17h00 Plenary**



Feedback from the subgroups - Aquaculture and External Waters  
Presentation on outcome from the subgroup NP/AR  
Review of Evaluations (NP/AR)  
Adjustments required to subgroups for Thursday?  
**18h00 close the meeting**

**Social dinner**

**Thursday 27th November**

**09h00 Plenary**

Welcome to the experts that join the EWG on Thursday  
Addressing Part III - Data Availability & Geographical Areas  
Introducing the points  
Presentation from DG MARE  
Discussion and questions

**09h30 Sub group work** (Data Availability/Geographical Areas)

**10h30 Coffee break**

**11h00 Sub group work** (Aquaculture/Data Availability/Geographical Areas)

**13h00 Lunch break**

**14h00 Sub group work** (Aquaculture/Data Availability/Geographical Areas)

**15h45 Coffee break**

**16h00 Plenary**

Presentation on the outcome from Aquaculture SG  
Feedback from the subgroups on Data availability & Geographical Areas

**17h00 Sub group work** (Data Availability/Geographical Areas)

**18h00 close the meeting**

**Friday 28th November**

**09h00 Subgroups to review and finalise the text for the report**

**11h00 Coffee break**

**11h15 Plenary**

**Presentation and discussion on the final text from subgroups**

Final look at the report  
AOB

**13h00 Close the meeting**

## **ANNEX 2 AR - EVALUATION FORM (BULGARIAN AR)**

## ANNEX 3 – RFMOs OBLIGATIONS AND DEROGATIONS

**Table 3.1 -LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ICCAT**

| Nº  | Information required  | Reference  |         | Information required from   | Currently Covered by DCF? | With Relevance for revised DCF? | Comment  |
|-----|---|------------|---------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type   | Rec. 10-09 | para 1  | Member States whose fisheries interact with sea-turtles                           | N                         | Y                               | It is presumed to be considered among the future requirements of DCF regarding the monitoring of by-catch. Depends on the wording of future DCF. |
| S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Rec. 11-03 | para 14 | Member States which operated pelagic LL fisheries in the Med in the previous year | N                         | N                               | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF.  |
| S25 | Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices  | Rec. 11-01 | para 24 | Member States operating FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea                       | N                         | N                               | The reporting of the management plans is not a DCF target.   |
| S43 | an inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-  | Rec. 13-01 | para 2  | Member States operating FAD   | N                         | N                               | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF.  |

**Table 3.1 -LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ICCAT**

| Nº  | Information required   | Reference  |        | Information required from  | Currently Covered by DCF? | With Relevance for revised DCF? | Comment  |
|-----|--|--|--------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
|     | seine or baitboat fishing vessels  |  |        | fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea                                  |                           |                                 |  |
| S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level  | Rec. 11-08   | para 4 | Member States that have not reported species-specific shark data | N                         | N                               | The reporting of the management plans is not a DCF target.   |
| S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD | Rec. 13-01   | para 2 | Member States operating FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea      | N                         | Y                               | Based on the RFMO requirements regarding FAD management plans.   |
| S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB                     | Rec. 13-01   | para 2 | Member States operating FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea      | N                         | Y                               | Based on the RFMO requirements regarding FAD management plans.   |
| S2  | Fleet Characteristics  | Art-IX in ICCAT Convention and Rec. 05-09 and Res. 66-01 |        | All Member States  | Y                         | Y/N                             | Transversal variable. It should be available to the DCF, collected under control regulation or by other means. Depending on the new wording of DCF may not be necessary to collect these |

**Table 3.1 -LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ICCAT**

| Nº | Information required                               | Reference |  | Information required from | Currently Covered by DCF? | With Relevance for revised DCF? | Comment  |
|----|--|-----------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
|    |  |           |  |                           |                           |                                 | variables under the DCF.   |
| S3 | Estimation of nominal catch Task I                 |           |  | All Member States         | Y                         | Y/N                             | Transversal variable. It should be available to the DCF, collected under control regulation or by other means. Depending on the new wording of DCF may not be necessary to collect these variables under the DCF.  |
| S4 | Catch & Effort (Task II)                           |           |  | All Member States         | Y                         | Y/N                             | Transversal variables. It should be available to the DCF, collected under control regulation or by other means. Depending on the new wording of DCF may not be necessary to collect these variables under the DCF. |
| S5 | Size samples (Task II)                             |           |  | All Member States         | Y                         | Y                               | -  |
| S6 | Catch estimated by size                            |           |  | All Member States         | Y                         | Y                               | -  |
| S7 | Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic) |           |  | All Member States         | N                         | Y                               | -  |

**Table 3.1 -LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ICCAT**

| Nº  | Information required  | Reference            |          | Information required from   | Currently Covered by DCF?    | With Relevance for revised DCF? | Comment   |
|-----|---|----------------------|----------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| S8  | Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species) | Rec. 04-12           | para 3   | All Member States operating recreational or sport fisheries taking tuna / tuna-like/ shark species in the Mediterranean   | Y(only BFT in Mediterranean) | Y                               | All ICCAT tuna and tuna-like species which are target of recreational fisheries should be reported.   |
| S9  | Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species         | Res. 99-07           | para 1   | All Member States operating recreational or sport fisheries taking tuna / tuna-like/ shark species in the Convention area | Y(only BFT in Mediterranean) | Y                               | All ICCAT tuna and tuna-like species which are targeted by recreational fisheries should be reported. |
| S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs  | Rec. 10-10           | para 4   | All Member States   | Y                            | Y                               | Domestic means national on board observers programs.  |
| S11 | Alternative scientific monitoring approach  | Rec. 10-10 and 11-10 | para 1b) | Member States with small scale vessels which cannot carry an  | Y                            | Y                               | -   |

**Table 3.1 -LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ICCAT**

| Nº  | Information required   | Reference        |                                     | Information required from  | Currently Covered by DCF?           | With Relevance for revised DCF? | Comment   |
|-----|--|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
|     |  |                  |                                     | observer   |                                     |                                 |   |
| S14 | Sport and Recreational fishing data                              | Rec. 12-03/13-07 | paras 35 and 39/<br>paras 36 and 40 | Member States operating sport and/or recreational fisheries taking E-BFT   | <b>Y(only BFT in Mediterranean)</b> | <b>Y</b>                        | Fishing data means data related with catch data, including weight and length (according to ICCAT recommendation).   |
| S15 | Size sampling from farms   | Rec. 06-07       | para 1c)                            | Member States involved in bluefin tuna farming                             | <b>N</b>                            | <b>Y</b>                        | Establishment of a sampling program for the estimation of the number-at-size (size composition for scientific purposes) of BFT caught is required by ICCAT. |
| S20 | Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch | Rec. 12-03/13-07 | para 32                             | Any Member State which has confiscated bluefin                             | <b>N</b>                            | <b>N</b>                        | Control and inspection not under the scope of DCF.  |
| S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels                     | Rec. 11-01       | para 19                             | All Member States fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20m LOA or greater | <b>N</b>                            | <b>N</b>                        | Logbooks are collected under control regulation and are not under the scope of the DCF.   |
| S26 | Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and    | Rec.11-02        | para 9                              | Member States catching northern  | <b>Y</b>                            | <b>Y</b>                        | Redundant. This variable is already included in Task I and  |

**Table 3.1 -LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ICCAT**

| Nº  | Information required   | Reference          |        | Information required from  | Currently Covered by DCF? | With Relevance for revised DCF? | Comment   |
|-----|--|--------------------|--------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
|     | effort statistics  |                    |        | SWO  |                           |                                 | Task II.  |
| S28 | Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish  | Rec. 12-04         | para 8 | Any Member State which has discarded marlin/spearfish                            | N                         | N                               | Reporting is a task of MS, but not a requirement under the DCF.     |
| S29 | Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data   | Rec. 04-10 / 07-06 | para 1 | Member States taking any shark species   | Y                         | Y                               | Redundant. This variable is already included in Task I and Task II. |
| S30 | Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases   | Rec. 09-07         | para 4 | Member States taking thresher shark species                                      | Y                         | Y                               | Redundant. This variable is already included in Task I and Task II  |
| S31 | CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT | Rec. 11-08         | para 3 | All Member States operating any fishery for species under the purview of ICCAT . | Y                         | Y                               | Redundant. This variable is already included in Task I and Task II  |
| S35 | number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)   | Rec. 10-08         | para 4 | Member States discarding/releasing hammerhead shark                              | Y                         | Y                               | Redundant. This variable is already included in Task I and Task II  |



**Table 3.1 -LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ICCAT**

| Nº  | Information required  | Reference        |           | Information required from  | Currently Covered by DCF? | With Relevance for revised DCF? | Comment   |
|-----|---|------------------|-----------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| S36 | number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)   | Rec. 10-07       | para 2    | Member States discarding/releasing oceanic whitetip                            | Y                         | Y                               | Redundant. This variable is already included in Task I and Task II  |
| S39 | Data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually.  | Rec. 11-09       | para 1    | All Member States with seabird by-catch in their longline fisheries            | N                         | Y                               | It is presumed it will be among the future requirements of DCF regarding the monitoring of by-catch but it depends on the wording of future DCF.              |
| S40 | Bycatch and discard data  | Rec. 11-10       | para 1(d) | All Member States operating any fishery for species under the purview of ICCAT | Y                         | Y                               | -   |
| S17 | The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings ) and results of pilot studies on | Rec. 12-03/13-07 | para 88   | Member States involved in bluefin tuna farming                                 | N                         | N                               | Pilot studies proposed by RFMO to test new techniques. They are not under the scope of the DCF. May be, after the results, it could become a new methodology. |

**Table 3.1 -LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ICCAT**

| Nº  | Information required   | Reference                              |         | Information required from   | Currently Covered by DCF? | With Relevance for revised DCF? | Comment   |
|-----|--|--|---------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
|     | how to better estimate both the number and weight of bluefin tuna at the point of capture. |  |         |   |                           |                                 |   |
| S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes               | Rec. 12-03/13-07                       | para 90 | Member States participating in the BFT Regional Observer Programme  | N                         | N                               | Regional Observer programs are established by RFMOs. They are not under the scope of the DCF.   |
| S1  | Annual Reports (Scientific)  | Convention; Res. 01-16 and Ref. 12-13. |         | All Member States. Even if no commercial tuna fisheries are operated, all Member States should submit an annual report. | N                         | N                               | Reporting is a task of MS, but not a requirement under the DCF.                                 |
| S16 | Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88   | Rec. 12-03/13-07                       | para 88 | Member States involved in bluefin tuna farming  | N                         | N                               | Pilot studies proposed by RFMO to test new techniques. They are not under the scope of the DCF. |
| S27 | Results of scientific programs for billfish  | Rec. 06-09                             | para 18 | Member States taking any species  | N                         | N                               | -   |

**Table 3.1 -LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ICCAT**

| <b>Nº</b> | <b>Information required</b>   | <b>Reference</b> |           | <b>Information required from</b>   | <b>Currently Covered by DCF?</b> | <b>With Relevance for revised DCF?</b> | <b>Comment</b>  |
|-----------|---|------------------|-----------|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
|           |   |                  |           | of billfish  |                                  |  |   |
| S42       | Steps taken to mitigate by catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research  | Rec. 11-10       | para 1 e) | Member States operating any fishery for species under the purview of ICCAT . | <b>N</b>                         | <b>N</b>                               | Reporting is a task of MS, but not a requirement under the DCF. |
| S41       | Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | Rec. 11-10       | para 1c)  | Member States operating artisanal fisheries                                  | <b>N</b>                         | <b>N</b>                               | Reporting is a task of MS, but not a requirement under the DCF. |
| S37       | Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area | Rec. 11-10       | para 3    | Member States that have developed identification guides for ICCAT species    | <b>N</b>                         | <b>N</b>                               | Manuals and Guides development is not under the scope of DCF.   |
| S12       | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum   | Res. 05-11       | para 1    | Member States with available information                                     | <b>N</b>                         | <b>N</b>                               | Algae is not under the scope of DCF.                            |

**Table 3.2 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IOTC**

| <b>Data submission:</b>  | <b>Main species/fleet concerned</b>  | <b>Main Member States concerned</b>                      | <b>Current Covered</b>         | <b>DCF</b> | <b>NEW DCF Relevant</b> | <b>Comment</b>   |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Nominal catch data (Resolution 2010/02, 2013/03.)                           | All IOTC species, mainly: tropical tunas, swordfish, albacore, billfishes, neritic tunas + sharks and other bycatch and discards | ES, FR, PT, UK ((all 4 also within bilateral agreements) | Y                              |            | Y/N                     | Transversal variable. It should be available to the DCF, collected under control regulation or by other means. Depending on the new wording of DCF may not be necessary to collect these variables under the DCF.  |
| 2. Catch and effort data: a. Surface fisheries (Resolution 2010/02, 2013/03.)  | Idem (discards voluntary)  | ES, FR (FR territories)                                  | Y                              |            | Y/N                     | Transversal variables. It should be available to the DCF, collected under control regulation or by other means. Depending on the new wording of DCF may not be necessary to collect these variables under the DCF. |
| 2. Catch and effort data: b. Longline fisheries (Resolution 2010/02, 2013/03.) | Idem (discards voluntary)  | ES, FR, PT, UK   | Y                              |            | Y/N                     |  |
| 2. Catch and effort data: c. Coastal fisheries (Resolution 2010/02, 2013/03)   | Idem (discards voluntary)  | FR   | Y                              |            | Y/N                     |  |
| 3. Size data (Resolution 2010/02, 2013/03)                                     | Sampling – length data IOTC species + sharks by type of fishery by 5°  | ES, FR, PT, UK   | Y(DCF species list incomplete) |            | Y                       | All IOTC species should be under the scope of DCF.   |

**Table 3.2 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IOTC**

| <b>Data submission:</b>  | <b>Main species/fleet concerned</b>  | <b>Main Member States concerned</b> | <b>Current Covered</b> | <b>DCF</b> | <b>NEW DCF Relevant</b> | <b>Comment</b>  |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---|
| 4. Logbooks (Res. 2013/03) – info transmitted on an aggregated basis by member State   | All IOTC species, mainly: tropical tunas and swordfish + bycatch                     | ES, FR, PT, UK                      | N                      |            | N                       | Logbooks are collected under control regulation and are not under the scope of the DCF. |
| 4.a Logbooks (Res. 2013/03) – Template of logbooks,/information in EN or FR on electronic logbooks (art. 9)  | All IOTC species, mainly: tropical tunas and swordfish + bycatch                     | ES, FR, PT, UK                      | N                      |            | N                       | Logbooks are collected under control regulation and are not under the scope of the DCF. |
| 5. FADs management plans (Resolution 13/08)  | Purse seiners  | ES, FR                              | N                      |            | N                       | The reporting of the management plans is not a DCF target.                              |
| 6. FADs, including supply vessels (Resolution 2010/02) (This information on FADS could also be transmitted on the point 5 – FADs management plans) | Supply vessels for Purse seiners activities  | ES, FR                              | N                      |            | Y                       | Based on the RFO requirements regarding FAD management plans.                           |
| 7. Record of active vessels (Resolution 2010/08)   | Vessels larger than 24 meters or less if operating outside the EEZ of the flag State | ES, FR, PT, UK                      | N                      |            | N                       | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF.   |

**Table 3.2 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IOTC**

| <b>Data submission:</b>   | <b>Main species/fleet concerned</b>  | <b>Main Member States concerned</b> | <b>Current Covered</b> | <b>DCF</b> | <b>NEW DCF Relevant</b> | <b>Comment</b>                                |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---|
| 8. Vessels authorised to operate in IOTC (Resolution 13/02)   | Vessels larger than 24 meters or less if operating outside the EEZ of the flag State | ES, FR, PT, UK                      | <b>N</b>               |            | <b>N</b>                | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF. |
| 8a. Vessels authorised to operate in IOTC (Resolution 13/02)  | Vessels larger than 24 meters or less if operating outside the EEZ of the flag State | ES, FR, PT, UK                      | <b>N</b>               |            | <b>N</b>                | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF. |
| 9. Record of licensed foreign vessels (Resolution 2013/07)  | Foreign vessels authorised to operate in EU's EEZ                                    | FR (La Réunion + Mayotte)           | <b>N</b>               |            | <b>N</b>                | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF. |
| 9.a Record of licensed foreign vessels (Resolution 2013/07) – Template of the coastal state fishing licence | Foreign vessels authorised to operate in EU's EEZ                                    | FR (La Réunion + Mayotte)           | <b>N</b>               |            | <b>N</b>                | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF. |
| 10. Designated ports (Res. 2010/11)   | FR (La Réunion + mayotte) in   | FR in particular                    | <b>N</b>               |            | <b>N</b>                | Ports lists are not under the scope of DCF.   |

**Table 3.2 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IOTC**

| <b>Data submission:</b>   | <b>Main species/fleet concerned</b>          | <b>Main Member States concerned</b>  | <b>Current Covered</b> | <b>DCF</b> | <b>NEW DCF Relevant</b> | <b>Comment</b>   |
|---|--|--|------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--|
|   | particular but theoretically all port States | but theoretically all MS   |                        |            |                         |  |
| 11. Bigeye Statistical Document (Res. 01/06)[1] including information on officers authorised to validate these documents  | Bigeye tuna imports                          | All MS   | <b>N</b>               |            | <b>N</b>                | Imports and exports are not under the scope of the DCF.        |
| 12. Annual reports:<br>a. Implementing report (Art. X.2 IOTC Agreement)<br>b. Scientific report (Sc. Committee 2001)<br>c. Compliance questionnaire (Res. 2010/09)<br>d. Regional Observer report (Res. 2011/04)<br>e. Report range of information on imports (2010/10) (vessels/owners, products data, point of export)<br>f. Summary of VMS records (2012/13) |  | ES, FR, PT, UK<br>ES, FR, PT, UK<br>ES, FR, PT, UK<br>ES, FR, PT, UK<br>all MS<br>ES, FR, PT, UK | <b>N</b>               |            | <b>N</b>                | Reporting is a task of MS, but not a requirement under the DCF |

**Table 3.2 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IOTC**

| <b>Data submission:</b>  | <b>Main species/fleet concerned</b> | <b>Main Member States concerned</b> | <b>Current DCF Covered</b> | <b>NEW DCF Relevant</b> | <b>Comment</b> |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| -g. Legal and administrative measures that have been done to implement spatio-temporal closure |                                     | ES, FR, PT, UK                      |                            |                         |                |
| h. Report on transshipments in port, (Res. 12/05)  |                                     | ES, FR, PT, UK                      |                            |                         |                |
| i. VMS report on the progress and implementation (Resolution 06/03)                            |                                     | ES, FR, PT, UK                      |                            |                         |                |
| j. Inspection in port – foreign vessels (Resolution 2005/03)                                   |                                     | FR (La reunion + Mayotte)           |                            |                         |                |
| k. Transshipments (Resolution 12/05) – quantities transhipped                                  |                                     | ES, FR, PT, UK                      |                            |                         |                |

**Table 3.3 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IATTC**

| <b>Data submission:</b> | <b>Main species concerned</b> | <b>Main Member States concerned</b> | <b>Current DCF Covered</b> | <b>NEW DCF Relevant</b> | <b>Comment</b> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
|                         |                               |                                     |                            |                         |                |



**Table 3.3 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IATTC**

| <b>Data submission:</b>   | <b>Main species concerned</b>             | <b>Main Member States concerned</b> | <b>Current DCF Covered</b> | <b>NEW DCF Relevant</b> | <b>Comment</b>   |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Total catch in numbers, and weight if available; fishing effort; length or weight of individual fish – IATTC Resolution C-03-05 | Tropical Tunas under the purview of IATTC | ES, FR, PT                          | Y                          | Y/N                     | Transversal variable. It should be available to the DCF, collected under control regulation or by other means. Depending on the new wording of DCF may not be necessary to collect these variables under the DCF.  |
| Authorised vessels list - IATTC Resolution C-11-06  |   | ES, FR, PT                          | N                          | N                       | vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF   |
| Data on catches, effort by gear type, landing and trade of sharks by species – IATTC Resolution C-05-03                         | Sharks                                    |                                     | Y( except trade)           | Y/N                     | Transversal variables. It should be available to the DCF, collected under control regulation or by other means. Depending on the new wording of DCF may not be necessary to collect these variables under the DCF. |
| Data on by-catches of turtles – IATTC Resolution C-04-05  | Turtles                                   |                                     | N                          | Y                       | It is presumed it will be among the future requirements of DCF regarding the monitoring of by-catch but it depends on the wording of future DCF.   |
| Imports of bigeye tuna – IATTC Resolution C-03-01   | Bigeye tuna                               |                                     | N                          | N                       | Imports and exports are not under the scope of the DCF.  |
| Report on the application of FAO Guidelines on Turtles – IATTC Resolution C-07-03   | Turtles                                   |                                     | N                          | N                       | Reporting is a task of MS, but not a requirement under the DCF.  |
| Data on interactions with seabirds – IATTC Resolution C-11-03   | Seabirds                                  |                                     | N                          | Y                       | If interactions means incidental catches, It is presumed it will be among the future requirements of DCF regarding the monitoring of by-catch but it depends on the wording of future DCF.                         |

**Table 3.3 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IATTC**

| Data submission:   | Main species concerned     | Main Member States concerned | Current DCF Covered | NEW DCF Relevant | Comment   |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| Mitigation measures for seabirds – IATTC Resolution C-11-02  | Seabirds                   |                              | N                   | N                | Reporting is a task of MS, but not a requirement under the DCF. |
| Data on transshipments: quantities and species transhipped, names of the longliners having transhipped in the previous year and a global report assessing the content and the conclusions from reports of observers assigned to carrier vessels having received transshipments – IATTC C-12-07 | Tuna and tuna-like species |                              | N                   | N                | Reporting is a task of MS, but not a requirement under the DCF. |
| Implementation of closures – IATTC Resolution C-13-01  | Tropical tuna              |                              | N                   | N                | -   |

**Table 3.4 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR NAFO**

| Data submission:                              | Main species concerned | Main Member States concerned            | Current DCF Covered | NEW DCF Relevant | Comment                                       |
|---|------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------|---|
| Authorised vessels List (Article 25 NAFO CEM) | All NAFO species       | DE, LT, LV<br>PL, ES, FR,<br>PT, UK, EE | N                   | N                | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF. |

**Table 3.4 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR NAFO**

| <b>Data submission:</b>  | <b>Main species concerned</b>   | <b>Main Member States concerned</b>      | <b>Current DCF Covered</b> | <b>NEW DCF Relevant</b> | <b>Comment</b>   |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Daily reports from the vessels (by division) (CAT) (Article 28.6 of NAFO CEM)  | All NAFO species  | DE, LT, LV<br>PL, ES, FR,<br>PT, UK, EE  | N                          | N                       | Reporting is a task of MS, but not a requirement under the DCF.  |
| Catch on entry (COE), catch on exit (COX), catch prior to entry and exit from 3L (COB), transshipment (TRA), report of catch to be landed (POR) total quantity of species (Article 28.6 of NAFO CEM) | All NAFO species  | DE, LT, LV<br>PL, ES, FR,<br>PT, UK, EE  | N                          | N                       | Data related with compliance. It is not under the scope of DCF.  |
| Catch Report (Article 28.8 of NAFO CEM)  | All NAFO species plus the quantities of stocks specified in Annex II of Reg. 1386/2007, Article 22(1)(a). | DE, LT, LV,<br>PL, ES, FR,<br>PT, UK, EE | N                          | N                       | Reporting is a task of MS, but not a requirement under the DCF.  |
| STATLANT 21 data (official catch and effort statistics in FAO Statistical Area 21).  | All NAFO species  | DE, LT, LV,<br>PL, ES, FR,<br>PT, UK, EE | Y                          | Y/N                     | Transversal variables. It should be available to the DCF, collected under control regulation or by other means. Depending on the new wording of DCF may not be necessary to collect these variables under the DCF. |
| STATLANT 21A, considered provisional, contains summary on total catches by species by NAFO Divisions.  |   |  |                            |                         |  |
| STATLANT 21B, considered final, contains more detailed catch and effort information grouped according to gear used, vessel size (tonnage), target species,   |   |  |                            |                         |  |

**Table 3.4 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR NAFO**

| <b>Data submission:</b> | <b>Main species concerned</b> | <b>Main Member States concerned</b> | <b>Current DCF Covered</b> | <b>NEW DCF Relevant</b> | <b>Comment</b> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| and NAFO Division.      |                               |                                     |                            |                         |                |

**Table 3.5 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SEAFO**

| <b>Data submission:</b>  | <b>Main species concerned</b>                             | <b>Main Member States concerned</b>  | <b>Current DCF Covered</b> | <b>NEW DCF Relevant</b> | <b>Comment</b>  |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Catches of Sharks (04/06, par. 1)                                  | All sharks  | Spain,, Portugal (if vessels active) | <b>Y</b>                   | <b>Y/N</b>              | Transversal variable. It should be available to the DCF, collected under control regulation or by other means. Depending on the new wording of DCF may not be necessary to collect these variables under the DCF. |
| Interactions with turtles (14/09, par.5)                           | Turtles   | idem                                 | <b>N</b>                   | <b>Y</b>                | It is presumed it will be among the future requirements of DCF regarding the monitoring of by-catch but it depends on the wording of future DCF.  |
| Encounters with vulnerable marine ecosystems (26/13, article 5.20) | Corals and sponges and other vulnerable marine ecosystems | idem                                 | <b>N</b>                   | <b>Y</b>                | It is presumed it will be among the future requirements of DCF regarding effects of the fishery in the ecosystem but it depends on  |

**Table 3.5 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SEAFO**

| <b>Data submission:</b>  | <b>Main species concerned</b>  | <b>Main Member States concerned</b> | <b>Current DCF Covered</b> | <b>NEW DCF Relevant</b> | <b>Comment</b>   |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
|  | indicators   |                                     |                            |                         | the wording of future DCF.   |
| Authorised vessels List (System of observation, compliance and enforcement effective since 15 February 2014, article 4.1)  | -  | idem                                | N                          | N                       | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF.  |
| Lost or abandoned fishing gear (System of observation, compliance and enforcement effective since 15 February 2014, article 8 (f))                                 | -  | idem                                | N                          | Y (to be discussed)     | It is presumed it will be among the future requirements of DCF regarding effects of the fishery in the ecosystem but it depends on the wording of future DCF.  |
| Periodic reporting of catch and fishing effort (System of observation, compliance and enforcement effective since 15 February 2014 – article 12, annexes I and II) | Patagonian toothfish, Deep-Sea Red Crab, Alfonsino, Orange Roughy, Mackerel, Armourhead, Boarfish, Oreo dories, Cardinal Fish, Octopus, Squid, Wreckfish, Skates, Sharks (deep-sea) and others (annex I of the system) | idem                                | Y                          | Y/N                     | Although reporting is a task of MS, but not a requirement under the DCF, catch and fishing effort are transversal variables. They should be available to the DCF, collected under control regulation or by other means. Depending on the new wording of DCF may not be necessary to collect these variables under the DCF. |

**Table 3.5 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SEAFO**

| <b>Data submission:</b>   | <b>Main species concerned</b>  | <b>Main Member States concerned</b> | <b>Current DCF Covered</b> | <b>NEW DCF Relevant</b> | <b>Comment</b>   |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Vessels Monitoring Systems (System of observation, compliance and enforcement effective since 15 February 2014 – article 13. 2 and 3 and annex III)   | -  | idem                                | N                          | N                       | compliance is task of the MS   |
| Details on Transshipments (System of observation, compliance and enforcement effective since 15 February 2014 – article 14)   |  |                                     | N                          | N                       | Transshipments are not under the scope of DCF.   |
| Designated Ports, port entry, inspections, promote compliance and IUU listing (System of observation, compliance and enforcement effective since 15 February 2014 – article 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 26, annexes V, VII and VIII) | -  | idem                                | N                          | N                       | Ports lists are not under the scope of DCF.  |
| Special Provisions for Patagonian toothfish, Deep-Sea Red Crab, Alfonsino, Orange Roughy (measure 27/13, 2 and 4, and System of observation, compliance and enforcement effective since 15 February 2014, art.16)                       | Patagonian toothfish, Deep-Sea Red Crab, Alfonsino and Orange Roughy | idem                                | N                          | Y                       | At least length data (weight in some of them) should be available from this species, according to the special provisions |

**Table 3.6 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SIOFA**

| Data submission:                    | Main species concerned | Main Member States concerned        | Current DCF Covered | NEW DCF Relevant | Comment   |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| Vessels operating in the SIOFA area | All non-tuna fisheries | Spain, Portugal (if vessels active) | N                   | N                | vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF  |
| Catches                             | All non-tuna fisheries | idem                                | N                   | Y/N              | Transversal variable. It should be available to the DCF, collected under control regulation or by other means. Depending on the new wording of DCF may not be necessary to collect these variables under the DCF. |

**Table 3.7 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SPRFMO**

| Data submission:  | Main species concerned | Main Member States concerned                          | Current DCF Covered | NEW DCF Relevant | Comment                                       |
|---|------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------|---|
| Authorised vessels list. Data to be submitted in accordance with CMM 2.05 | All vessels            | DE, LT, NL, PL. Possibly ES and PT for bottom fishing | N                   | N                | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF. |

**Table 3.7 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SPRFMO**

| Data submission:  | Main species concerned  | Main Member States concerned | Current DCF Covered | NEW DCF Relevant | Comment   |
|---|---|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| VMS records of the vessels which are actively fishing in the Convention Area. Data to be submitted in accordance with Paragraph 3(c) of CMM 2.02 on Data Standards.   | Chilean Jack Mackerel   | DE, LT, NL, PL               | N                   | N                | Compliance is task of the MS.   |
| List of vessels which are actively fishing or engaged in transshipment in the Convention Area.  | Chilean Jack Mackerel   | DE, LT, NL, PL               | N                   | N                | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF.   |
| total monthly catch by species ( <u>in ACDR system</u> ), including flag state, vessel name, registration number, vessel characteristics (including GT).  | Chilean Jack mackerel ( <i>Trachurus murphyi</i> );<br>Chub mackerel ( <i>Scomber japonicus</i> );<br>Squids (incl. <i>Sthenoteuthis oualaniensis</i> and <i>Ommastrephes bartrami</i> )and other | DE, LT, NL, PL               | N                   | N                | Transversal variable. It should be available to the DCF, collected under control regulation or by other means. Depending on the new wording of DCF may not be necessary to collect these variables under the DCF. |
| Annual catch data to be provided in accordance with Annex 13 of CMM 2.02 on Data Standards  | All species   |                              |                     |                  |   |
| Total data on fishing activities and impact of fishing for the previous year to be submitted in accordance with Annex 1 of CMM 2.02 on Data Standards for trawlers and Annex 3 for bottom long lining and the templates <a href="http://www.southpacificrfmo.org/standard-submission-templates/">http://www.southpacificrfmo.org/standard-submission-templates/</a> |   |                              |                     |                  |   |
| Landing and transshipment data, in accordance with Annexes 12 and 13 of CMM   | All species   |                              | N                   | N                |   |



**Table 3.7 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SPRFMO**

| Data submission:   | Main species concerned | Main Member States concerned | Current DCF Covered | NEW DCF Relevant | Comment  |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|
| 2.02 on Data Standards respectively  |                        |                              |                     |                  |  |
| Observer Data Data to be submitted in accordance with Annex 7 of CMM 2.02 on Data Standards and templates on the website                       | Chilean jack mackerel  |                              | N                   | Y                | Contracting parties have to establish an observer program. The observer tasks is to collect biological data (length composition, ages composition, etc.) |
| Entry/exit notification and length of gillnet onboard for large-scale pelagic driftnets and deep-water gillnets transiting the Convention area | All species            | All MS                       | N                   | N                | Compliance is task of the MS.  |
| VMS reports of large-scale pelagic driftnets and deepwater gillnets transiting the Convention area in accordance with CMM 1.02 para 1(c)       | All species            | All MS                       | N                   | N                | Compliance is task of the MS.  |

**Table 3.8 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR CCAMLR**

| Data submission: | Main species concerned | Main Member States concerned | Current DCF Covered | NEW DCF Relevant | Comment |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------|
|                  |                        |                              |                     |                  |         |

|  |       |        |   |   |   |
|--|-------|--------|---|---|---|
| Krill notifications for the following fishing season | krill | PL, DE | N | Y | There is a Regional Observer program established by the RFMO. All vessels involved in krill or toothfish fishery shall have one scientific observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation. |
|--|-------|--------|---|---|---|

**Table 3.9 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SWATLANTIC "Council Regulation (EC) No 734/2008 of 15 July 2008 on the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems in the high seas from the adverse impacts of bottom fishing gears"**

| Data submission:  | Main species concerned  | Main Member States concerned | Current DCF Covered | NEW DCF Relevant    | Comment   |
|---|---|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| Article 12: the catches made by the fishing vessels covered by the scope of the Regulation, established on the basis of the information recorded in logbooks, including full records of fishing days out of port and reports presented by the observers, broken down by quarter of the year, by type of gear and by species | Argentinean hake (Merluccius hubbsi), Southern hake (Merluccius australis), Shortfin squid (Illex argentinus), Common squid (Loligo gahi), Hoki (Macruronus magellanicus) Souther blue whiting (Micromesistius australis), Kingclip (Genypterus blacodes) Red cod (Salilota australis). Patagonian toothfish (Dissostichus eleginoides), Rock cod | Spain, Estonia               | N                   | Y( to be discussed) | It is presumed it will be among the future requirements of DCF regarding effects of the fishery in the ecosystem but it depends on the wording of future DCF. |

|  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | (Patagonotothen spp) |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|

**Table 3.10 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR GFCM**

| TOPIC / LEGAL FRAMEWORK                | DATA AND INFORMATION  | Current DCF coverage | New DCF coverage | Comment  |
|--|---|----------------------|------------------|--|
| <b>Task 1</b> Rec. GFCM/33/2009/3      | <p>Data on fleet segments, fishing activities, main resources, socio-economic variables, catch, effort, overall by-catch as well as on biological aspect</p> <p>Task 1 1 Fleet and area variables</p> <p>Task 1 2 Main resource and activity components variables per Operational Units</p> <p>Task 1 3 Economic component variables</p> <p>Task 1 4 Catch and effort variables catch effort discard bycatch</p> <p>Task 1 5 Provisional biological parameters</p>                      | Y                    | Y                | The way of collection of some variables (especially transversal variable) will depend on the wording of the new DCF. |
| <b>Aquaculture</b> Rec. GFCM/35/2011/6 | <p>PRODUCTION STATISTICS. Data on aquaculture production by CWP statistical areas; culture environment; cultured species; system of culture; type of culture; capture-based aquaculture input production quantity; production value.</p> <p>PRODUCTION CENTERS. Data on unit/segment of production; number of production centers per unit/segment; cultured species per unit; total volume (m3) of facilities of production centers per segment; destination of product per segment</p> | N                    | N                | GFCM requirements are currently covered by the EUROSTAT regulation (EC) 762/2008).                                   |

**Table 3.10 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR GFCM**

| TOPIC / LEGAL FRAMEWORK                                       | DATA AND INFORMATION   | Current DCF coverage | New DCF coverage | Comment   |
|---|--|----------------------|------------------|---|
| <b>Dolphin fish</b> Rec. GFCM/30/2006/2                       | Total landings of dolphin fish ( <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> ) carried out.   | Y                    | Y                |   |
|   | Transshipments of dolphin fish ( <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> ) carried out.   | N                    | N                | Reporting is a task of MS, but not a requirement under the DCF.   |
| <b>Illegal Unreported and Unregulated</b> Rec. GFCM/33/2009/8 | Information on vessels flying the flag of a non-Contracting Party, and vessels flying the flag of a Contracting Party or Cooperating non-Contracting Party, presumed to be carrying out IUU fishing activities (for inclusion on the IUU Vessel List). | N                    | N                | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF.   |
| <b>Port state measure</b> Rec. GFCM/32/2008/1                 | National ports to which foreign vessels may be permitted access and Information of inspection.   | N                    | N                | Ports lists are not under the scope of DCF.   |
| <b>Red coral</b> Rec. GFCM/35/2011/2                          | Institutional framework and management regimes   | N                    | N                | Not under the scope of DCF.   |
|   | Production (total weight, average size, and number of colonies), effort (number of dives) depth range and localization of banks  | N                    | Y                | It is supposed it will be among the future requirements of DCF regarding effects of the fishery in the ecosystem but it depends on the wording of future DCF. |
|   | Biological information (age/size at maturity, growth rate, diameter vs weight formula, mortality rates, etc..)   | N                    | Y                | It is supposed it will be among the future requirements of DCF regarding effects of the fishery in  |

**Table 3.10 - LIST OF 2014 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR GFCM**

| TOPIC / LEGAL FRAMEWORK                     | DATA AND INFORMATION   | Current DCF coverage | New DCF coverage | Comment  |
|---|--|----------------------|------------------|--|
|   |  |                      |                  | the ecosystem but it depends on the wording of future DCF. |
| Vessel Monitoring Systems<br>GFCM/33/2009/7 | Contact details of Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) or equivalent national authorities  | N                    | N                | Contact details are not under the scope of DCF.            |
|   | National report on the progress on establishment of VMS  | N                    | N                | The reporting is not a DCF target                          |
| Vessel records Res. GFCM/35/2011/1          | Data of all fishing vessels operating in the GFCM area of competence (Mediterranean and Black sea): country, registration authority, vessel name and register number, vessel type, port of registration, year of entry into fishing activity, period authorized for fishing and/or transshipping, fishing statistical area, fishing gear, LOA, GRT or GT, construction year, hull material, power of the main engine(s) kW, owner and operator information, crew number, indicator for minimum mesh size and for authorization to fish in the fisheries restricted area in the Gulf of Lion. | N                    | N                | Vessels lists are not under the scope of DCF.              |

**Table 3.11 – List of Derogations in fishing areas managed by RFMOs.**

| RFMO  | MS | Short title of derogation   | Type of data - Variables           | Region   | Derogation approved or rejected | Reason/Justification for derogation   | EWG comments   |
|-------|----|---|------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| ICCAT | Sp | Data collection for bluefin tuna of sex-ratio and maturity variables  | Biological-stock related variables | Atlantic | Approved                        | Some size classes are outside Spanish fishing geographic region and cannot be sampled   | Derogation is not against the international obligation. Sampling of biological variables is not a requirement under this RFMO. However, the group recommended the sampling of these variables provided the sampling is possible. |
| ICCAT | Sp | Data collection for albacore tuna of sex-ratio and maturity variables | Biological-stock related variables | Atlantic | Approved                        | Spain mainly fishes immature individuals <90 cm LH and very few mature individuals as reproducing adults are in resting phase. Hence samples for reproducing population cannot be obtained. | Derogation is not against the international obligation. Sampling of biological variables is not a requirement under this RFMO. However, the group recommended the sampling of these variables provided the sampling is possible. |

**Table 3.11 – List of Derogations in fishing areas managed by RFMOs.**

| RFMO  | MS | Short title of derogation   | Type of data - Variables                   | Region       | Derogation approved or rejected | Reason/Justification for derogation  | EWG comments   |
|-------|----|---|--|--------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| ICCAT | Sp | Biological sampling for tropical tunas: yellowfin tuna ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> ), bigeye ( <i>Thunnus obesus</i> ) and ( <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> ) | Biological-stock related variables         | Atlantic     | Approved (by SGRN) ?            | These species are difficult to access in ports of landing as well as expensive to buy/sample. Hence Spain has requested derogation from sampling during SGRN 06-04 "Analysis of derogations and non-conformities of Member States' data collection National Programme Proposals for 2007" where no objections were made. Further approval was granted during SGRN 07-04 "Analysis of derogations and non-conformities of Member States' data collection National Programme Proposals for 2008" | Derogation is not against the international obligation. Sampling of biological variables is not a requirement under this RFMO. However, the group recommended the sampling of these variables provided the sampling is possible. |
| IOTC  | Fr | Dérogation de collecte de données d'âge pour le Germon  | Variables biologiques relatives aux stocks | Indian Ocean | Approved                        | Totalité des prises directement transbordée et non-traitées sur place  | Derogation is not against the international obligation. Sampling of biological variables is not a requirement under this RFMO. However, the group recommended the sampling of these variables provided the sampling is possible. |



**Table 3.11 – List of Derogations in fishing areas managed by RFMOs.**

| RFMO  | MS | Short title of derogation   | Type of data - Variables | Region            | Derogation approved or rejected | Reason/Justification for derogation   | EWG comments   |
|-------|----|---|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| ICCAT | Fr | Dérogation de prélèvement de Thon Rouge issu de la pêche récréative                       | Pêche récréative         | Méditerranée      | Approved                        | Très peu de pêche récréative pour le Thon Rouge donc intérêt limité de la collecte de données à ce sujet. La France est d'accord pour un suivi tous les 5 ans ainsi que proposé par le rapport SGRN-08-02 (Ispra, juillet 2008) | According to ICCAT Rec 04-12 and Rec 10-04 it is mandatory to report BFT recreational catches. Moreover, estimates from 2013 should be available to be sure that catches are still negligible.                                   |
| ICCAT | IT | <i>Coryphaena equiselis</i>   | Stock related variables  | Mediterranean Sea | Approved                        | < 200 tons  | Derogation is not against the international obligation. Sampling of biological variables is not a requirement under this RFMO.   |
| ICCAT | IT | <i>Coryphaena equiselis</i>   | Stock related variables  | Mediterranean Sea | Approved                        | < 200 tons  | Derogation is not against the international obligation. Sampling of biological variables is not a requirement under this RFMO.   |
| ICCAT | IT | Stock: Collection of "Stock variables" related to all shark species with the exception of | Stock related variables  | Mediterranean Sea | Approved                        | As agreed at Regional Level shark species have been collected concurrently only for length. No stock-based sampling has been added if metier based sampling fails to provide the appropriate precision for length distributions | Derogation is not against the international obligation. Sampling of biological variables is not a requirement under this RFMO. However, the group recommended the sampling of these variables provided the sampling is possible. |

**Table 3.11 – List of Derogations in fishing areas managed by RFMOs.**

| RFMO  | MS | Short title of derogation                                   | Type of data - Variables                      | Region                      | Derogation approved or rejected    | Reason/Justification for derogation   | EWG comments   |
|-------|----|---|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
|       |    | Raja clavata  |   |                             |                                    | (see paragraph III_E_2)   |  |
| ICCAT | MT | Sampling of Bluefin Tuna from Recreational Fishing          | Biological - Recreational fisheries           | Mediterranean and Black Sea | Assumed approved as NP was adopted | As from 2010, in Malta there will be no allowed recreational fishery for Bluefin tuna (See section III.D.1). Malta therefore requests a derogation not to sample the Bluefin tuna for the recreational fishery. | No specific comments   |
| ICCAT | RO | Sampling of Bluefin Tuna and Eels from recreational fishing | Biological - Recreational Fisheries variables | Mediterranean and Black Sea | Assumed approved as NP was adopted | Due to the absence of the target species (Bluefin tuna and Eels) in the area, Romania asks derogation to carry out biological sampling.   | If some catches exist, data should be provided to the RFMO. Additionally, the group recommends that MS should check periodically that recreational level continues being negligible. |

**Table 3.11 – List of Derogations in fishing areas managed by RFMOs.**

| RFMO  | MS | Short title of derogation   | Type of data - Variables             | Region                      | Derogation approved or rejected | Reason/Justification for derogation  | EWG comments   |
|-------|----|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| ICCAT | CR | Derogation on biological - stock-related variables: Carcharhinus plumbeus, Carcharias taurus and Thunnus alalunga | Biological - stock-related variables | Mediterranean and Black Sea | Approved                        | The justification for this is that these species represent less than 10% of the European Mediterranean landings and because landings of these species do not reach the minimum level (200 tonnes). | Derogation is not against the international obligation. Sampling of biological variables is not a requirement under this RFMO. However, the group recommended the sampling of these variables provided the sampling is possible.       |
| NAFO  | PT | Derogation from sampling Pandalus borealis  | Biological - Stock related variables | North Atlantic NAFO 3MN     | Approved                        | Derogation due the average landings (2005-2007) to be less than 200 tonnes   | Derogation is not against the international obligation. Sampling of these biological variables is not a requirement under this RFMO. However, the group recommended the sampling of these variables provided the sampling is possible. |
| NAFO  | PT | Derogation from sampling Pandalus spp   | Biological - Stock related variables | North Atlantic NAFO 3LM     | Approved                        | Derogation due the average landings (2005-2007) to be less than 200 tonnes   | Derogation is not against the international obligation. Sampling of these biological variables is not a requirement under this RFMO. However, the group recommended the sampling of these variables                                    |

**Table 3.11 – List of Derogations in fishing areas managed by RFMOs.**

| RFMO  | MS | Short title of derogation  | Type of data - Variables              | Region   | Derogation approved or rejected    | Reason/Justification for derogation  | EWG comments  |
|-------|----|--|---------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--|---|
|       |    |  |                                       |          |                                    |  | provided the sampling is possible.  |
| NAFO  | UK | Stocks where UK landings less than 200 tonnes or less than 10% TAC: Gadus morhua | Biological - Metier related variables | NAFO SA1 | Approved                           | Single multi area trip in 2008 including I,II, XIV covered by Bilateral with Germany | Exemption based on <200T is only applicable to stock related variables, not to metier related variables (lengths). On the other hand, the derogation is acceptable base on bilateral agreement. If UK data are transmitted to the RFMO by Germany, it is not contradicting RFMO requirements. |
| CECAF | LV | Distant-Sea trawlers > 40m   | Economic variables                    | CECAF    | Assumed approved as NP was adopted | Not Available  | Derogation is not against the international obligation. Sampling of economic variables is not a requirement under this RFMO. However, the group recommended the sampling of these variables provided the sampling is possible.  |

**Table 3.11 – List of Derogations in fishing areas managed by RFMOs.**

| RFMO  | MS | Short title of derogation   | Type of data - Variables              | Region          | Derogation approved or rejected    | Reason/Justification for derogation              | EWG comments  |
|-------|----|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| CECAF | UK | Stocks where UK landings less than 200 tonnes or less than 10% TAC: <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> | Biological - Metier related variables | CECAF All areas | Approved                           | less than 200 tonnes or less than 10% TAC        | Exemption based on <200T is only applicable to stock related variables, not to metier related variables (lengths). On the other hand, the derogation is acceptable base on bilateral agreement. |
| CECAF | UK | Stocks where UK landings less than 200 tonnes or less than 10% TAC: <i>Sardinella aurita</i>  | Biological - Metier related variables | CECAF All areas | Approved                           | less than 200 tonnes or less than 10% TAC        | Exemption based on <200T is only applicable to stock related variables, not to metier related variables (lengths). On the other hand, the derogation is acceptable base on bilateral agreement. |
| CECAF | DE | CECAF: Sampling of <i>Sardinella</i> (Fishery on small pelagics)                              | Biological stock-related variables    | CECAF           | Approved                           | Done by the Netherlands                          | Derogation agrees with international requirements (multilateral agreements)   |
| CECAF | NL | Sampling of métier OTM_SPF_32_69 CECAF  | Biological - Metier related variables | CECAF           | Assumed approved as NP was adopted | no direct access to the landings; very expensive | Derogation not in place. Currently sampling at sea.   |

**Table 3.11 – List of Derogations in fishing areas managed by RFMOs.**

| RFMO   | MS | Short title of derogation                            | Type of data - Variables              | Region        | Derogation approved or rejected    | Reason/Justification for derogation   | EWG comments   |
|--------|----|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| SPRFMO | NL | Sampling of métier OTM_SPF_32_69 PACIFIC             | Biological - Metier related variables | Pacific       | Assumed approved as NP was adopted | no direct access to the landings; target species not listed in Appendix VII; very expensive   | Even if the catches are low, and the effort to sample these vessels seems to be high, the exception seems to contradict the international requirement. |
| SPRFMO | DE | OTM_SPF_32-69_0_0 (Fishery in the Southeast Pacific) | Biological metier-related variables   | Other regions | Approved                           | OTM_SPF_32-69_0_0: Sampling in this area will not be carried out due to negligible catches of small pelagics by Germany in 2011 (with no significant increase to be expected in 2012-2013). Ares(2010)512785  | Even if the catches are low, and the effort to sample these vessels seems to be high, the exception seems to contradict the international requirement. |
| SPRFMO | LT | Biological stock related variables for South Pacific | Biological - Stock related variables  | South Pacific | Requested                          | There were no fisheries in South Pacific in 2011-2012. From 2013 fishery was renewed. Due to lack of availability of skilled personnel Lithuania is unable to implement observer program in this region. During the RCM meetings there were no agreements at regional level on number of fish to be sampled. In order to fulfil obligations | Even if the catches are low, and the effort to sample these vessels seems to be high, the exception seems to contradict the international requirement. |

**Table 3.11 – List of Derogations in fishing areas managed by RFMOs.**

| RFMO | MS | Short title of derogation | Type of data - Variables | Region | Derogation approved or rejected | Reason/Justification for derogation  | EWG comments |
|------|----|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--|--------------|
|      |    |                           |                          |        |                                 | Lithuania is ready for multilateral agreement as it was stated by recommendation in III.E.4. |              |

# ANNEX 4 – AQUACULTURE SECTOR SEGMENTATION

## Appendix

### Sector segmentation to be applied for the collection of aquaculture data

| Species group <sup>2</sup>              | Fish farming culture techniques |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       | Shellfish farming culture techniques <sup>1</sup> |           |           |       |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-------|
|   | Ponds                           | Tanks and raceways | Enclosures and pens | Cages | Recirculation systems | Other methods | Hatcheries and Nurseries <sup>3</sup> | Off bottom  |           | On bottom | Other |
|   |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       | Rafts   | Long line | On bottom |       |
| Salmon                                  |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Trout                                   |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Sea bass & Sea bream                    |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Carp                                    |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Eel                                     |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Tuna                                    |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Other fresh water fish <sup>4</sup>     |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Other marine fish <sup>4</sup>          |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Mussel                                  |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Oyster                                  |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Clam                                    |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Other molluscs <sup>5</sup>             |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Crustaceans                             |                                 |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |
| Eggs for human <sup>6</sup> consumption | All methods                     |                    |                     |       |                       |               |                                       |   |           |           |       |



|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Algae and other aquatic organisms <sup>7</sup><br>SEaweeds | All methods |
|--|-------------|

#### Notes:

1. Shellfish farming techniques to be reduced to “other”, “on bottom” and “off bottom” with the latter comprising rafts and longlines.
2. Species groups maintained under DCF with the addition of eel and tuna. Other categories are split to identify marine and freshwater fish species and molluscs. Species groups correspond to 3 Alpha Code ‘species’ level collection by Eurostat. The mapping between the two needs to be communicated between administrations.
3. Hatcheries and nurseries represented as a distinct segment in DCF. This may be maintained as a separate and corresponding data flow under the production collection. See main text for further comment.
4. Other fin fish split by freshwater and marine species in accordance with existing production data collection and DCMAP.
5. Separate category for other molluscs.
6. Eggs for human consumption possibly included as a separate ‘species’ category. This may be redundant if the production data are considered sufficient.
7. Seaweeds category extended to algae (macro algae) and other aquatic organisms.

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EUR 27090 EN – Joint Research Centre – Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen

Title: Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries. Review of DCF National programme amendments for 2015 & development of the revised DCF Multiannual Programme (STECF-15-01).

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union

2014 – 89 pp. – 21 x 29.7 cm

EUR – Scientific and Technical Research series – ISSN 1831-9424 (online), ISSN 1018-5593 (print)

ISBN 978-92-79-45347-2

doi:10.2788/191719

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Publications Office

doi:10.2788/191719

ISBN 978-92-79-45347-2